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CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WITH THE
AMENDMENTS THERETO:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF
CONFEDERATION, AND THE ORDINANCE OF 1787;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE, RULES FOR IMPEACHMENTS, RULES FOR THE
REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL,

AND

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE;

WITH

*The Standing Orders of the Senate, parts of such acts as affect the business of the
Senate, tables showing the formation of States and Territories, the Electoral
Votes for President and Vice-President from 1789 to 1885, and
the Senators of the United States from the First Congress to
the close of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress.*

Revised in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of July 1, 1884,

BY

CHARLES B. READE,

Clerk to the Committee on Rules, U. S. Senate.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1886.



A 15404

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JULY 1, 1884.

Resolved, That there be prepared, under the direction of the Committee on Rules, a new edition of the Senate Manual, in accordance with the suggestions made in their report.

FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

Resolved, That there be printed and bound, for the use of the Senate, under the direction of the Committee on Rules, one thousand additional copies of the revised Senate Manual.



PREFACE.

The general arrangement of subjects in the second edition of the "Constitution, Rules, and Manual" of the United States Senate, as revised under the direction of the Committee on Rules, follows that observed in the first edition, and the earlier editions, compiled by Mr. McDonald, late chief clerk of the Senate. The plan, which received the sanction of the Committee, of condensing into the smallest compass such matters as are useful for reference in the Senate, and omitting such as have no appropriate place in a legislative manual, has been carefully followed. The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Ordinance of 1787, and the Constitution of the United States have been carefully revised and compared, and conform in text, letter, and punctuation to the original documents in the custody of the State Department. The foot-notes of judicial decisions upon the Constitution and amendments have been brought down to and include those reported in the 114th United States Supreme Court Report. The analytical index to the Constitution is the same published in former editions, and was prepared by Mr. McDonald. It is very complete, and is adopted in the United States Revised Statutes and the later editions of the Manual of the House of Representatives. The Standing Rules of the Senate, Rules for Impeachments, and Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol are those now in force, and include all amendments made since their adoption. Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice has been revised to conform to the present code of Senate Rules, with the references to rules and practices now in vogue in the

Senate indicated by italics. In former editions such references have been printed in uniform type inclosed in brackets, making it difficult to distinguish between the earlier practice, for which Jefferson's Manual was authority, and the present, regulated by rules now in force. Such standing orders of the Senate as are not embodied in the rules, and such parts of acts as relate to the business of the Senate, have been retained and codified. The "Tenure of Office Act," the "Civil Service Act," the historical and statistical matter relating to the States and Territories are republished as useful matters for reference.

The "Table of Senators of the United States" has been arranged to show the succession in each State to the close of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

CHARLES B. READE,

Clerk to Committee on Rules, U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1886.*

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce

them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners;

refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

4 ^ He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

5 . He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

6 . He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

7 . He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

8 . He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. (They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.) We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIFFLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICH'D. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

*Declaration of Independence.**Pennsylvania.*

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,

JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,

THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,

THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of
Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH. JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,

THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,

JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,

THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,

GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY.—[*Four. Cong.*, vol. 1, p. 396.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies;" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

This report underwent a thorough discussion in Congress, from time to time, until the 15th of November, 1777; on which day, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the Legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the Congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the Articles of Confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several Legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the State, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend Congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the President of Congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each State Legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, Congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina. Congress then directed that a circular letter be addressed to the States whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what States had ratified the Articles of Confederation, and desiring

them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these States, North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, Congress assembled under the new form of government.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE UNDERSIGNED DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES, SEND GREETING.—

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the 15th day of November in the year of our Lord 1777, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in the words following, viz.

“ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.

ARTICLE I. The stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the united states in congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the

security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the united states, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in any meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the united states, in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No state without the Consent of the united states in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the united states in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united states in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the united states, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the united states in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any Person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united states in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The united states in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the 6th article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subject to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united states, shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that

hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case

transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing or regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the united states, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states—

making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The united states in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of Money to be raised for the service of the united states, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldierlike manner, at the expense of the united states; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled: but if the united states in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the

same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same : nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The Congress of the united states shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy ; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate ; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the

powers of congress as the united states in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with ; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the united states assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union : but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united states, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual ; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them ; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of

Articles of Confederation.

our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions; which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the 9th Day of July in the Year of our Lord, 1778, and in the 3d year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, JUN. August 8, 1778.

*On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.*JOHN HANCOCK,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
ELBRIDGE GERRY,FRANCIS DANA,
JAMES LOVELL,
SAMUEL HOLTEN.*On the part and in behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*WILLIAM ELLERY,
HENRY MARCHANT,

JOHN COLLINS.

*On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.*ROGER SHERMAN,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
OLIVER WOLCOTT,TITUS HOSMER,
ANDREW ADAM.*On the part and behalf of the State of New York.*JAS DUANE,
FRAS LEWIS,WILLIAM DUER,
GOUVR MORRIS.*On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey.*

JNO WITHERSPOON,

NATHI SCUDDER, Nov. 26, 1778.

Articles of Confederation.

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On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JONA BAYARD SMITH,

WILLIAM CLINGAN,
JOSEPH REED, July 22nd, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.

THO. M'KEAN, Feb. 12, 1779,
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779,

NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781,

DANIEL CARROLL, March 1, 1781.

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,
JOHN BANISTER,
THOMAS ADAMS,

JNO HARVIE,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21, 1778,
CORNS. HARNETT,

JNO. WILLIAMS.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON,
JNO MATHEWS,

RICHARD HUTSON,
THOS. HEYWARD, JUN

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO WALTON, July 24th, 1778,
EDWD TELFAIR,

EDWD. LANGWORTHY.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

[IN CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.]

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents' share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed

and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be. (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district,

and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years, and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for

them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term, and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent: but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of Congress; and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ART. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said Territory.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said terri-

tory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the

bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: the western State in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all

respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government; provided the constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—1787.*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland et al.*, 4 Wh., 316; *Brown et als. v. Maryland*, 12 Wh., 419; *Barron v. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Lane County v. Oregon*, 7 Wall., 71; *Texas v. White et al.*, 7 Wall., 700.

ARTICLE. I.

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Hayburn's case (notes), 2 Dall., 409.

SECTION. 2. ¹The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

* In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several

* No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

^{3*} [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Veazie Bank v. Fenno, 8 Wall., 533; *Scholey v. Rew*, 23 Wall., 331.

⁴When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

⁵The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION. 3. ¹The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

²Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Ex-

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the 14th amendment, 2d section, p. 66.

piration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

³No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

⁴The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

⁵The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

⁶The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

⁷Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. ¹The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S., 371; *Ex parte Yarborough*, 110 U. S., 651.

²The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. ¹Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

²Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Anderson v. Dunn, 6 Wh., 204; *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U. S., 168.

³Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

⁴Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. ¹The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Coxe v. M'Clenachan, 3 Dall., 478.

²No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority

of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. ¹All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

²Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

³Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. The Congress shall have Power ¹To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

Hylton v. United States, 3 Dall., 171; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 Wh., 316; *Loughborough v. Blake*, 5 Wh., 317; *Osborn v. Bank of the United States*, 9 Wh., 738; *Weston et al. v. City Council of Charleston*, 2 Pet., 449; *Dobbins v. The Commissioners of Erie County*, 16 Pet., 435; *License Cases*, 5 How., 504; *Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al.*, 12 How., 299; *McGuire v. The Commonwealth*, 3 Wall., 387; *Van Allen v. The Assessors*, 3 Wall., 573; *Bradley v. The People*, 4 Wall., 459. *License Tax Cases*, 5 Wall., 462; *Pervear v. The Commonwealth*, 5 Wall., 475; *Woodruff v. Parham*, 8 Wall., 123; *Hinson v. Lott*, 8 Wall., 148; *Veazie Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wall., 533; *The Collector v. Day*, 11 Wall., 113; *United States v. Singer*, 15 Wall., 111; *State tax on foreign-held bonds*, 15 Wall., 300; *United States v. Railroad Company*, 17 Wall., 322; *Railroad Company v. Peniston*, 18 Wall., 5; *Scholey v. Rew*, 23 Wall., 331; *Springer v. United States*, 102 U. S., 586; *Legal Tender case*, 110 U. S., 421.

²To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *Weston et al. v. The City Council of Charleston*, 2 Pet., 449; *Bank of Commerce v. New York City*, 2 Black, 620; *Bank Tax Cases*, 2 Wall., 200; *The Banks v. The Mayor*, 7 Wall., 16; *Bank v. Supervisors*, 7 Wall., 26; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *National Bank v. Commonwealth*, 9 Wall., 353; *Parker v. Davis*, 12 Wall., 457; *Legal Tender case*, 110 U. S., 421.

³To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; *Brown et als. v. State of Maryland*, 12 Wh., 419; *Wilson et al. v. Black Bird Creek Marsh Company*, 2 Pet., 245; *Worcester v. The State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *City of New York v. Miln*, 11 Pet., 102; *United States v. Coombs*, 12 Pet., 72; *Holmes v. Jennison et al.*, 14 Pet., 540; *License Cases*, 5 How., 504; *Passenger Cases*, 7 How., 283; *Nathan v. Louisiana*, 8 How., 73; *Mager v. Grima et al.*, 8 How., 490; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560; *Cowley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia*, 12 How., 299; *The Propeller Genesee Chief et al. v. Fitzhugh et al.*, 12 How., 443; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling Bridge Company*, 13 How., 518; *Veazie et al. v. Moor*, 14 How., 568; *Smith v. State of Maryland*, 18 How., 71; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company et al.*, 18 How., 421; *Sinnitt v. Davenport*, 22 How., 227; *Foster et al. v. Davenport et al.*, 22 How., 244; *Conway et al. v. Taylor's ex.*, 1 Black, 603; *United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 407; *Gilman v. Philadelphia*, 3 Wall., 713; *The Passaic Bridges*, 3 Wall., 782; *Steamship Company v. Port Wardens*, 6 Wall., 31; *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wall., 35; *White's Bank v. Smith*, 7 Wall., 646; *Waring v. The Mayor*, 8 Wall., 110; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Thomson v. Pacific Railroad*, 9

Wall., 579; *Downham et al. v. Alexandria Council*, 10 Wall., 173; *The Clinton Bridge*, 10 Wall., 454; *The Daniel Ball*, 10 Wall., 557; *Liverpool Insurance Company v. Massachusetts*, 10 Wall., 566; *The Montello*, 11 Wall., 411; *Ex parte McNeil*, 13 Wall., 236; *State freight-tax*, 15 Wall., 232; *State tax on railway gross receipts*, 15 Wall., 284; *Osborn v. Mobile*, 16 Wall., 479; *Railroad Company v. Fuller*, 17 Wall., 560; *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall., 129; *The Delaware railroad tax*, 18 Wall., 206; *Pette v. Morgan*, 19 Wall., 581; *Railroad Company v. Richmond*, 19 Wall., 584; *Railroad Company v. Maryland*, 21 Wall., 456; *The Lottawanna*, 21 Wall., 558; *Henderson et al. v. The Mayor of the City of New York*, 92 U. S., 259; *Chy Lung v. Freeman et al.*, 92 U. S., 275; *South Carolina v. Georgia et al.*, 93 U. S., 4; *Sherlock et al. v. Alling, adm.*, 93 U. S., 99; *United States v. Forty-three Gallons of Whisky, etc.*, 93 U. S., 188; *Foster v. Master and Wardens of the Port of New Orleans*, 94 U. S., 246; *Railroad Co. v. Husen*, 95 U. S., 465; *Pensacola Tel. Co. v. W. U. Tel. Co.*, 96 U. S., 1; *Beer Co. v. Massachusetts*, 97 U. S., 25; *Cook v. Pennsylvania*, 97 U. S., 566; *Packet Co. v. St. Louis*, 100 U. S., 423; *Wilson v. McNamee*, 102 U. S., 572; *Moran v. New Orleans*, 112 U. S., 69; *Head Money Cases*, 112 U. S., 580; *Cooper Mfg. Co. v. Ferguson*, 113 U. S., 727; *Gloucester Ferry Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 114 U. S., 196; *Brown v. Houston*, 114 U. S., 622.

⁴To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,¹ and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;²

¹*Sturges v. Crowningshield*, 4 Wh., 122; ²*McMillan v. McNeil*, 4 Wh., 209; ³*Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Pennsylvania, v. Smith*, 6 Wh., 131; ⁴*Ogden v. Saunders*, 12 Wh., 213; ⁵*Boyle v. Zacharie and Turner*, 6 Pet., 348; ⁶*Gassies v. Ballou*, 6 Pet., 761; ⁷*Beers et al. v. Haughton*, 9 Pet., 329; ⁸*Suydam et al. v. Broadnax*, 14 Pet., 67; ⁹*Cook v. Moffat et al.*, 5 How., 295; ¹⁰*Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How., 393.

⁵To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257; *Fox v. The State of Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560.

⁶To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

Fox v. The State of Ohio, 5 How., 410; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How., 560.

⁷To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, 18 How., 421.

⁸To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Grant et al. v. Raymond, 6 Pet., 218; *Wheaton et als. v. Peters et als.*, 8 Pet., 591.

⁹To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court ;

¹⁰To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations ;

United States *v.* Palmer, 3 Wh., 610; United States *v.* Wiltberger 5 Wh., 76; United States *v.* Smith, 5 Wh., 153; United States *v.* Pirates, 5 Wh., 184.

¹¹To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water ;

Brown *v.* United States, 8 Cr., 110; American Insurance Company et al. *v.* Canter (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; Mrs. Alexander's cotton, 2 Wall., 404; Miller *v.* United States, 11 Wall., 268; Tyler *v.* Defrees, 11 Wall., 331; Stewart *v.* Kahn, 11 Wall., 493; Hamilton *v.* Dillin, 21 Wall., 73; Lamar, ex., *v.* Browne et al., 92 U. S., 187.

¹²To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years ;

Crandall *v.* State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35.

¹³To provide and maintain a Navy ;

United States *v.* Bevans, 3 Wh., 336; Dynes *v.* Hoover, 20 How., 65.

¹⁴To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces ;

¹⁵To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions ;

Houston *v.* Moore, 5 Wh., 1; Martin *v.* Mott, 12 Wh., 19; Luther *v.* Borden, 7 How., 1; Crandall *v.* State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; Texas *v.* White, 7 Wall., 700.

¹⁶To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

Houston *v.* Moore, 5 Wh., 1; Martin *v.* Mott, 12 Wh., 19; Luther *v.* Borden, 7 How., 1.

¹⁷To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession

of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—
And

Hepburn et al. *v.* Ellzey, 2 Cr., 444; Loughborough *v.* Blake, 5 Wh., 317; Cohens *v.* Virginia, 6 Wh., 264; American Insurance Company *v.* Canter (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; Kendall, Postmaster-General, *v.* The United States, 12 Pet., 524; United States *v.* Dewitt, 9 Wall., 41; Dunphy *v.* Kleinsmith et al., 11 Wall., 610; Willard *v.* Presbury, 14 Wall., 676; Phillips *v.* Payne, 92 U. S., 130; United States *v.* Fox, 94 U. S., 315; National Bank *v.* Yankton County, 101 U. S., 129.

¹⁸ To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

McCulloch *v.* The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Wayman *v.* Southard, 10 Wh., 1; Bank of United States *v.* Halstead, 10 Wh., 51; Hepburn *v.* Griswold, 8 Wall., 603; National Bank *v.* Commonwealth, 9 Wall., 353; Thomson *v.* Pacific Railroad, 9 Wall., 579; Parker *v.* Davis, 12 Wall., 457; Railroad Company *v.* Johnson, 15 Wall., 195; Railroad Company *v.* Peniston, 18 Wall., 5; Legal Tender case, 110 U. S., 421.

SECTION. 9. ¹The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Dred Scott *v.* Sanford, 19 How., 393.

²The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

United States *v.* Hamilton, 3 Dall., 17; Hepburn et al. *v.* Ellzey, 2 Cr., 445; Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout, 4 Cr., 75; Ex parte Kearney 7 Wh., 38; Ex parte Tobias Watkins, 3 Pet., 192; Ex parte Milburn, 9 Pet., 704; Holmes *v.* Jennison et al., 14 Pet., 540; Ex parte Dorr, 3 How., 103; Luther *v.* Borden, 7 How., 1; Ableman *v.* Booth and United States *v.* Booth, 21 How., 506; Ex parte Vallandigham, 1 Wall., 243; Ex parte

Mulligan, 4 Wall., 2; Ex parte McCardle, 7 Wall., 506; Ex parte Yerger, 8 Wall., 85; Tarble's case, 13 Wall., 397; Ex parte Lange, 18 Wall., 163; Ex parte Parks, 93 U. S., 18; Ex parte Karstendick, 93 U. S., 396; Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S., 339.

3No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cr., 87; Ogden v. Saunders, 12 Wh., 213; Watson et al. v. Mercer, 8 Pet., 88; Carpenter et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 17 How., 456; Locke v. New Orleans, 4 Wall., 172; Cummings v. The State of Missouri, 4 Wall., 277; Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333; Drehman v. Stifle, 8 Wall., 595; Klinger v. State of Missouri, 13 Wall., 257; Pierce v. Carskadon, 16 Wall., 234.

4No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; Springer v. United States, 102 U. S., 586.

5No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia, 12 How., 299; Page v. Burgess, collector, 92 U. S., 372.

6No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; State of Pennsylvania v. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company et al., 18 How., 421; Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S., 113; Packet Co. v. St. Louis, 100 U. S., 413; Packet Co. v. Catlettsburg, 105 U. S., 559.

7No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

8No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. **1**No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money;

emit Bills of Credit;¹ make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law,² or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts,³ or grant any Title of Nobility.

¹Calder and wife v. Bull and wife, 3 Dall., 386; ²Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cr., 87; ³State of New Jersey v. Wilson, 7 Cr., 164; ¹Sturgis v. Crowningshield, 4 Wh., 122; ²McMillan v. McNeil, 4 Wh., 209; ³Dartmouth, College v. Woodward, 4 Wh., 518; ³Owings v. Speed, 5 Wh., 420; ²Farmers and Mechanics' Bank v. Smith, 6 Wh., 131; ²Green et al. v. Biddle, 8 Wh., 1; ³Ogden v. Saunders, 12 Wh., 213; ²Mason v. Haile, 12 Wh., 370; ³Satterlee v. Matthewson, 2 Pet., 380; ²Hart v. Lamphire, 3 Pet., 280; ¹Craig et al. v. State of Missouri, 4 Pet., 410; ²Providence Bank v. Billings and Pitman, 4 Pet., 514; ¹Byrne v. State of Missouri, 8 Pet., 40; ²Watson v. Mercer, 8 Pet., 88; ²Mumma v. Potomac Company, 8 Pet., 281; ²Beers v. Haughton, 9 Pet., 329; ¹Briscoe et al. v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 11 Pet., 257; ²The Proprietors of Charles River Bridge v. The Proprietors of Warren Bridge, 11 Pet., 420; ²Armstrong v. The Treasurer of Athens Company, 16 Pet., 281; ²Bronson v. Kinzie et al., 1 How., 311; ²McCracken v. Hayward, 2 How., 608; ²Gordon v. Appeal Tax Court, 3 How., 133; ²State of Maryland v. Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., 3 How., 534; ²Neil, Moore & Co. v. State of Ohio, 3 How., 720; ²Cook v. Moffatt, 5 How., 295; ²Planters' Bank v. Sharp et al., 6 How., 301; ²West River Bridge Company v. Dix et al., 6 How., 507; ²Crawford et al. v. Branch Bank of Mobile, 7 How., 279; ²Woodruff v. Trapnall, 10 How., 190; ²Paup et al. v. Drew, 10 How., 218; ²Baltimore and Susquehanna R. R. Co. v. Nesbitt et al., 10 How., 395; ²Butler et al. v. Pennsylvania, 10 How., 402; ¹Darrington et al. v. The Bank of Alabama, 13 How., 12; ²Richmond, &c., R. R. Co. v. The Louise R. R. Co., 13 How., 71; ²Trustees for Vincennes University v. State of Indiana, 14 How., 268; ²Curran v. State of Arkansas et al., 15 How., 304; ²State Bank of Ohio v. Knoop, 16 How., 369; ²Carpenter et al. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 17 How., 456; ²Dodge v. Woolsey, 18 How., 331; ²Beers v. State of Arkansas, 20 How., 527; ²Aspinwall et al. v. Commissioners of County of Daviess, 22 How., 364; ²Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, v. County of Philadelphia, 24 How., 300; ²Howard v. Bugbee, 24 How., 461; ²Jefferson Branch Bank v. Skelley, 1 Black, 436; ²Franklin Branch Bank v. State of Ohio, 1 Black, 474; ²Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal Company v. Beers, 2 Black, 448; ²Gilman v. City of Sheboygan, 2 Black, 510; ²Bridge Proprietors v. Hoboken Company, 1 Wall., 116; ²Hawthorne v. Calef, 2 Wall., 10; ²The Binghamton Bridge, 3 Wall., 51; ²The Turnpike Company v. The State, 3 Wall., 210; ²Locke v. City of New Orleans, 4 Wall., 172; ²Railroad Company v. Rock, 4 Wall., 177; ²Cummings v. State of Missouri, 4 Wall., 277; ²Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333; ²Von Hoffman v. City of Quincy, 4 Wall., 535; ²Mulligan v. Corbin, 7 Wall., 487; ²Furman v. Nichol, 8 Wall., 44; ²Home of the Friendless v. Rouse, 8 Wall., 430; ²The Washington University v. Rouse, 8 Wall., 439; ²Butz v. City of Muscatine, 8 Wall., 575; ²Drehman v. Stifle, 8 Wall., 595; ²Hepburn v. Griswold, 8 Wall., 603; ²Gut v. The State, 9 Wall., 35; ²Railroad Company v. McClure, 10 Wall., 511; ²Parker v. Davis, 12

Wall., 457; ²Curtis v. Whiting, 13 Wall., 68; ³Pennsylvania College Cases, 13 Wall., 190; ⁴Wilmington R. R. v. Reid, sheriff, 13 Wall., 264; ⁵Salt Company v. East Saginaw, 13 Wall., 373; ⁶White v. Hart, 13 Wall., 646; ⁷Osborn v. Nicholson et al., 13 Wall., 654; ⁸Railroad Company v. Johnson, 15 Wall., 195; ⁹Case of the State Tax on foreign-held bonds, 15 Wall., 300; ¹⁰Tomlinson v. Jessup, 15 Wall., 454; ¹¹Tomlinson v. Branch, 15 Wall., 460; ¹²Miller v. The State, 15 Wall., 478; ¹³Holyoke Company v. Lyman, 15 Wall., 500; ¹⁴Gunn v. Barry, 15 Wall., 610; ¹⁵Humphrey v. Pegues, 16 Wall., 244; ¹⁶Walker v. Whitehead, 16 Wall., 314; ¹⁷Sohn v. Waterson, 17 Wall., 596; ¹⁸Barings v. Dabney, 19 Wall., 1; ¹⁹Head v. The University, 19 Wall., 526; ²⁰Pacific R. R. Co. v. Maguire, 20 Wall., 36; ²¹Garrison v. The City of New York, 21 Wall., 196; ²²Ochiltree v. The Railroad Company, 21 Wall., 249; ²³Wilmington, &c., Railroad v. King, ex., 91 U. S., 3; ²⁴County of Moultrie v. Rockingham Ten Cent Savings Bank, 92 U. S., 631; ²⁵Home Insurance Company v. City Council of Augusta, 93 U. S., 116; ²⁶West Wisconsin R. R. Co. v. Supervisors, 93 U. S., 595; ²⁷Murray v. Charleston, 96 U. S., 432; ²⁸Edwards v. Kearzey, 96 U. S., 595; ²⁹Keith v. Clark, 97 U. S., 454; ³⁰Railroad Co. v. Georgia, 98 U. S., 359; ³¹Railroad Co. v. Tennessee, 101 U. S., 337; ³²Wright v. Nagle, 101 U. S., 791; ³³Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U. S., 814; ³⁴Railroad Co. v. Alabama, 101 U. S., 832; ³⁵Louisiana v. New Orleans, 101 U. S., 203; ³⁶Hall v. Wisconsin, 103 U. S., 5; ³⁷Pennymann's case, 103 U. S., 714; ³⁸Guaranty Co. v. Board of Liquidation, 105 U. S., 622; ³⁹Greenwood v. Freight Co., 105 U. S., 13; ⁴⁰Kring v. Missouri, 107 U. S., 221; ⁴¹Louisiana v. New Orleans, 109 U. S., 285; ⁴²Gilfillan v. Union Canal Co., 109 U. S., 401; ⁴³Nelson v. St. Martin's Parish, 111 U. S., 716.

¹No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

McCulloch v. State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; Brown v. The State of Maryland, 12 Wh., 419; Mager v. Grima et al., 8 How., 490; Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al., 12 How., 299; Almy v. State of California, 24 How., 169; License Tax Cases, 5 Wall., 462; Crandall v. State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; Waring v. The Mayor, 8 Wall., 110; Woodruff v. Perham, 8 Wall., 123; Hinson v. Lott, 8 Wall., 148; State Tonnage Tax Cases, 12 Wall., 204; State tax on railway gross receipts, 15 Wall., 284; Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker, 94 U. S., 238; Cook v. Pennsylvania, 97 U. S., 566; Packet Co. v. Keokuk, 95 U. S., 80; People v. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 107 U. S., 59; Brown v. Houston, 114 U. S., 622.

²No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter

into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Green v. Biddle, 8 Wh., 1; *Poole et al. v. The Lessee of Fleegeer et al.*, 11 Pet., 185; *Cooley v. Board of Wardens of Port of Philadelphia et al.*, 12 How., 299; *Peete v. Morgan*, 19 Wall., 581; *Cannon v. New Orleans*, 20 Wall., 577; *Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker*, 94 U. S., 238; *Packet Co. v. St. Louis*, 100 U. S., 423; *Packet Co. v. Keokuk*, 95 U. S., 80; *Vicksbury v. Tobin*, 100 U. S., 430; *Packet Co. v. Catlettsburg*, 105 U. S., 559.

ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. ¹The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

²Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Leitensdorfer et al. v. Webb*, 20 How., 176; *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U. S., 271.

["The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members

from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.³]

This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment, p. 64.

³The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

⁴No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

English v. The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, 3 Pet., 99.

⁵In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

⁶The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

⁷Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION. 2. ¹The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

United States *v.* Wilson, 7 Pet., 150; *Ex parte* William Wells, 18 How., 307; *Ex parte* Garland, 4 Wall., 333; *Armstrong's Foundry*, 6 Wall., 766; *The Grape Shot*, 9 Wall., 129; *United States v. Padelford*, 9 Wall., 542; *United States v. Klein*, 13 Wall., 128; *Armstrong v. The United States*, 13 Wall., 152; *Pargoud v. The United States*, 13 Wall., 156; *Hamilton v. Dillin*, 21 Wall., 73; *Mechanics and Traders' Bank v. Union Bank*, 22 Wall., 276; *Lamar, ex. v. Browne et al.*, 92 U. S., 187; *Wallach et al. v. Van Riswick*, 92 U. S., 202.

² He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

Ware v. Hylton et al., 3 Dall., 199; *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr., 137; *United States v. Kirkpatrick*, 9 Wh., 720; *American Insurance Company v. Canter* (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Foster and Elam v. Neilson*, 2 Pet., 253; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Patterson v. Gwinn et al.*, 5 Pet., 233; *Worcester v. State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *City of New Orleans v. De Armas et al.*, 9 Pet., 224; *Holden v. Joy*, 17 Wall., 211.

³The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

The United States v. Kirkpatrick et al., 9 Wh., 720.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; *Kendall, Postmaster-General, v. The United States*, 12 Pet., 524; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How., 1; *The State of Mississippi v. Johnson, President*, 4 Wall., 475; *Stewart v. Kahn*, 11 Wall., 493.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Stuart v. Laird*, 1 Cr., 299; *United States v. Peters*, 5 Cr., 115; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Cr., 264; *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wh., 304; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *Benner et al. v. Porter*, 9 How., 235; *The United States v. Ritchie*, 17 How., 525; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Ex parte Vallandigham*, 1 Wall., 243; *Ames v. Kansas*, 111 U. S., 449.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United

States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Hayburn's case (note), 2 Dall., 410; Chisholm, ex., v. Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; Glass et al. v. Sloop Betsey, 3 Dall., 6; United States v. La Vengeance, 3 Dall., 297; Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia, 3 Dall., 378; Mossman, ex., v. Higginson, 4 Dall., 12; Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Hepburn et al. v. Ellezley, 2 Cr., 444; United States v. Moore, 3 Cr., 159; Strawbridge et al. v. Curtiss et al., 3 Cr., 267; Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout, 4 Cr., 75; Rose v. Himely, 4 Cr., 241; Chappedelaine et al. v. Dechenaux, 4 Cr., 305; Hope Insurance Company v. Boardman et al., 5 Cr., 57; Bank of United States v. Devaux et al., 5 Cr., 61; Hodgson et al. v. Bowerbank et als., 5 Cr., 303; Owings v. Norwood's Lessee, 5 Cr., 344; Duroisseau v. The United States, 6 Cr., 307; United States v. Hudson and Goodwin, 7 Cr., 32; Martin v. Hunter, 1 Wh., 304; Colson et al. v. Lewis, 2 Wh., 377; United States v. Bevans, 3 Wh., 336; Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wh., 264; Ex parte Kearney, 7 Wh., 38; Matthews v. Zane, 7 Wh., 164; Osborn v. United States Bank, 9 Wh., 738; United States v. Ortega, 11 Wh., 467; American Insurance Company v. Canter (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; Jackson v. Twentyman, 2 Pet., 136; Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia, 5 Pet., 1; State of New Jersey v. State of New York, 5 Pet., 283; Davis v. Packard et al., 6 Pet., 41; United States v. Arredondo et al., 6 Pet., 691; Davis v. Packard et al., 7 Pet., 276; Breedlove et al. v. Nickolet et al., 7 Pet., 413; Brown v. Keene, 8 Pet., 112; Davis v. Packard et al., 8 Pet., 312; City of New Orleans v. De Armas et al., 9 Pet., 224; The State of Rhode Island v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 12 Pet., 657; The Bank of Augusta v. Earle, 13 Pet., 519; The Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg v. Slocumb et al., 14 Pet., 60; Suydam et al. v. Broadnax, 14 Pet., 67; Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet., 539; Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railway Company v. Letson, 2 How., 497; Cary et als. v. Curtis, 3 How., 236; Warring v. Clark, 5 How., 441; Luther v. Borden, 7 How., 1; Sheldon et al. v. Sill, 8 How., 441; The Propeller Genessee Chief v. Fitzhugh et al., 12 How., 443; Fretz et al. v. Ball et al., 12 How., 466; Neves et al. v. Scott et al., 13 How., 268; State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company et al., 13 How., 518; Marshall v. The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., 16 How., 314; The United States v. Guthrie, 17 How., 284; Smith v. State of Maryland, 18 How., 71; Jones et al. v. League, 18 How., 76; Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, 18 How., 272; Hyde et al. v. Stone, 20 How., 170; Irvine v. Marshall et al., 20 How., 558; Fenn v. Holmes, 21 How., 481; Moorewood et al. v. Erequist, 23 How., 491; Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Dennison, Governor, 24 How., 66;

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company *v.* Wheeler, 1 Black, 286; The Steamer Saint Lawrence, 1 Black, 522; The Propeller Commerce, 1 Black, 574; *Ex parte* Vallandigham, 1 Wall, 243; *Ex parte* Milligan, 4 Wall., 1; The Moses Taylor, 4 Wall., 411; State of Mississippi *v.* Johnson, President, 4 Wall., 475; The Hine *v.* Trevor, 4 Wall., 555; City of Philadelphia *v.* The Collector, 5 Wall., 720; State of Georgia *v.* Stanton, 6 Wall., 50; Payne *v.* Hook, 7 Wall., 425; The Alicia, 7 Wall., 571; *Ex parte* Yerger, 8 Wall., 85; Insurance Company *v.* Dunham, 11 Wall., 1; Virginia *v.* West Virginia, 11 Wall., 39; Coal Company *v.* Blatchford, 11 Wall., 172; Railway Company *v.* Whitton's adm., 13 Wall., 270; Tarble's Case, 13 Wall, 397; Blyew et al. *v.* The United States, 13 Wall., 581; Davis *v.* Gray, 16 Wall., 203; Case of the Sewing Machine Companies, 18 Wall., 553; Insurance Company *v.* Morse, 20 Wall., 445; Vannear *v.* Bryant, 21 Wall., 41; The Lottawanna, 21 Wall., 558; Gaines *v.* Fuentes et al., 92 U. S., 10; Miller *v.* Dows, 94 U. S., 444; Doyle *v.* Continental Insurance Company, 94 U. S., 535; Tennessee *v.* Davis, 100 U. S., 257.

²In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Chisholm, ex., *v.* Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; Wiscart et al. *v.* Dauchy, 3 Dall., 321; Marbury *v.* Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Duroiseau et al. *v.* United States, 6 Cr., 307; Martin *v.* Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wh., 304; Cohens *v.* Virginia, 6 Wh., 234; *Ex parte* Kearney, 7 Wh., 38; Wayman *v.* Southard, 10 Wh., 1; Bank of the United States *v.* Halstead, 10 Wh., 51; United States *v.* Ortega, 11 Wh., 467; The Cherokee Nation *v.* The State of Georgia, 5 Pet., 1; *Ex parte* Crane et als., 5 Pet., 189; The State of New Jersey *v.* The State of New York, 5 Pet., 283; *Ex parte* Sibbald *v.* United States, 12 Pet., 488; The State of Rhode Island *v.* The State of Massachusetts, 12 Pet., 657; State of Pennsylvania *v.* The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company, 13 How., 518; In re Kaine, 14 How., 103; Ableman *v.* Booth and United States *v.* Booth, 21 How., 506; Freeborn *v.* Smith, 2 Wall., 160; *Ex parte* McCardle, 6 Wall., 318; *Ex parte* McCardle, 7 Wall., 506; *Ex parte* Yerger, 8 Wall., 85; The Lucy, 8 Wall., 307; The Justices *v.* Murray, 9 Wall., 274; Pennsylvania *v.* Quicksilver Company, 10 Wall., 553; Murdock *v.* City of Memphis, 20 Wall., 590; Börs *v.* Preston, 111 U. S., 252; Ames *v.* Kansas, 111 U. S. 449.

³The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wall., 2.

SECTION. 3. ¹ Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

United States *v.* The Insurgents, 2 Dall., 335; United States *v.* Mitchell, 2 Dall., 348; Ex parte Bollman and Swartwout, 4 Cr., 75; United States *v.* Aaron Burr, 4 Cr., 469.

² The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Bigelow *v.* Forest, 9 Wall., 339; Day *v.* Micou, 18 Wall., 156; Ex parte Lange, 18 Wall., 163; Wallach et al. *v.* Van Riswick, 92 U. S., 202.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Mills *v.* Duryee, 7 Cr., 481; Hampton *v.* McConnel, 3 Wh., 234; Mayhew *v.* Thatcher, 6 Wh., 129; Darby's Lessee *v.* Mayer, 10 Wh., 465; The United States *v.* Amedy, 11 Wh., 392; Caldwell et al. *v.* Carrington's heirs, 9 Pet., 86; M'Elmoyle *v.* Cohen, 13 Pet., 312; The Bank of Augusta *v.* Earle, 13 Pet., 519; Bank of the State of Alabama *v.* Dalton, 9 How., 522; D'Arcy *v.* Ketchum, 11 How., 165; Christmas *v.* Russell, 5 Wall., 290; Green *v.* Van Buskirk, 7 Wall., 139; Paul *v.* Virginia, 8 Wall., 168; Board of Public Works *v.* Columbia College, 17 Wall., 521; Thompson *v.* Whitman, 18 Wall., 457; Bonaparte *v.* Tax Court, 104 U. S., 592.

SECTION. 2. ¹ The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Bank of United States *v.* Devereux, 5 Cr., 61; Gassies *v.* Ballou, 6 Pet., 761; The State of Rhode Island *v.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 12 Pet., 657; The Bank of Augusta *v.* Earle, 13 Pet., 519; Moore *v.* The People of the State of Illinois, 14 How., 13; Conner et al. *v.* Elliott et al., 18 How., 591; Dred Scott *v.* Sanford, 19 How., 393;

Crandall v. State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; *Woodruff v. Parham*, 8 Wall., 123; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Downham v. Alexandria Council*, 10 Wall., 173; *Liverpool Insurance Company v. Massachusetts*, 10 Wall., 566; *Ward v. Maryland*, 12 Wall., 418; *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Bradwell v. The State*, 16 Wall., 130; *Chemung Bank v. Lowery*, 93 U. S., 72; *McCready v. Virginia*, 94 U. S., 391; *Brown v. Houston*, 114 U. S., 622.

²A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Holmes v. Jennison et al., 14 Pet., 540; *Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Dennison, governor*, 24 How., 66; *Taylor v. Tainter*, 16 Wall., 366.

³No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet., 539; *Jones v. Van Zandt*, 5 How., 215; *Strader et al. v. Graham*, 10 How., 82; *Moore v. The People of the State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Dred Scott v. Sanford*, 19 How., 393; *Ableman v. Booth* and *United States v. Booth*, 21 How., 506.

SECTION. 3. ¹New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

American Insurance Company et al. v. Canter (356 bales cotton), 1 Pet., 511; *Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan*, 3 How., 212; *Cross et al. v. Harrison*, 16 How., 164.

²The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution

shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

McCulloch v. State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; *American Insurance Company v. Canter*, 1 Pet., 511; *United States v. Gratiot et al.*, 14 Pet., 526; *United States v. Rogers*, 4 How., 567; *Cross et al. v. Harrison*, 16 How., 164; *Muckey et al. v. Cox*, 18 How., 100; *Gibson v. Chouteau*, 13 Wall., 92; *Clinton v. Englebert*, 13 Wall., 434; *Beall v. New Mexico*, 16 Wall., 535.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Luther v. Borden, 7 How., 1; *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall., 700.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

¹All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

³This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Hayburn's case, 2 Dall., 409; Ware v. Hylton, 3 Dall., 199; Calder and wife v. Bull and wife, 3 Dall., 386; Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Chirac v. Chirac, 2 Wh., 259; McCulloch v. The State of Maryland, 4 Wh., 316; Society v. New Haven, 8 Wh., 464; Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wh., 1; Foster and Elam v. Neilson, 2 Pet., 253; Buckner v. Finley, 2 Pet., 586; Worcester v. State of Georgia, 6 Pet., 515; Kennett et al. v. Chambers, 14 How., 38; Dodge v. Woolsey, 18 How., 331; State of New York v. Dibble, 21 How., 366; Ableman v. Booth and United States v. Booth, 21 How., 506; Sinnot v. Davenport, 22 How., 227; Foster v. Davenport, 22 How., 244; Haver v. Yaker, 9 Wall., 32.

³The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Ex parte Garland, 4 Wall., 333.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth **In Witness** whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o WASHINGTON—

Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia

*Constitution.**New Hampshire.*

JOHN LANGDON,

NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,

RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,

ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL: LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,WM. PATERSON,
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO: FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO: CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV: MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO: READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO: BROOM,GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r,
RICHARD BASSETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL CARROLL

DAN: OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,

JAMES MADISON, Jr,

*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON.

RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,

*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*

WILLIAM FEW,

ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

[ARTICLE I.] *

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Terret et al. v. Taylor et al., 9 Cr., 43; *Vidal et al. v. Girard et al.*, 2 How., 127; *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall., 333; *United States v. Cruikshank et al.*, 92 U. S., 542; *Reynolds v. United States*, 98 U. S., 145.

[ARTICLE II.]

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

[ARTICLE III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

[ARTICLE IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be

*The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, on the 25th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts ratified them.

violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Smith v. State of Maryland, 18 How., 71; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2.

[ARTICLE V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

United States v. Perez, 9 Wh., 579; *Barron v. The City of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *West River Bridge Company v. Dix et al.*, 6 How., 507; *Mitchell v. Harmony*, 13 How., 115; *Moore, ex. v. The People of the State of Illinois*, 14 How., 13; *Murray's Lessee et al. v. Hoboken Land and Improvement Company*, 18 How., 272; *Dynes v. Hoover*, 20 How., 65; *Withers v. Buckley et al.*, 20 How., 84; *Gilman v. The City of Sheboygan*, 2 Black, 510; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2; *Twitchell v. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall., 321; *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wall., 603; *Miller v. United States*, 11 Wall., 268; *Legal Tender Cases*, 12 Wall., 457; *Pumpelly v. Green Bay Company*, 13 Wall., 166; *Osborn v. Nicholson*, 13 Wall., 654; *Ex parte Lange*, 18 Wall., 163; *Kohl et al. v. United States*, 91 U. S., 367; *Ex parte Wilson*, 114 U. S., 417.

[ARTICLE VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Wit-

nesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

United States *v.* Cooleage, 1 Wh., 415; *Ex parte Kearney*, 7 Wh., 38; United States *v.* Mills, 7 Pet., 142; *Barron v. City of Baltimore*, 7 Pet., 243; *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How., 410; *Withers v. Buckley et al.*, 20 How., 84; *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall., 2; *Twitchell v. The Commonwealth*, 7 Wall., 321; *Miller v. The United States*, 11 Wall., 268; United States *v.* Cook, 17 Wall., 168; United States *v.* Cruikshank et al., 92 U. S., 542.

[ARTICLE VII.]

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

United States *v.* La Vengeance, 3 Dall., 297; *Bank of Columbia v. Oakley*, 4 Wh., 235; *Parsons v. Bedford et al.*, 3 Pet., 433; *Lessee of Livingston v. Moore et al.*, 7 Pet., 469; *Webster v. Reid*, 11 How., 437; *State of Pennsylvania v. The Wheeling, &c., Bridge Company et al.*, 13 How., 518; *The Justices v. Murray*, 9 Wall., 274; *Edwards v. Elliott et al.*, 21 Wall., 532; *Pearson v. Yewdall*, 95 U. S., 294; *McElrath v. United States*, 102 U. S., 426.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Pervear v. Commonwealth, 5 Wall., 475.

[ARTICLE IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Lessee of Livingston v. Moore et al., 7 Pet., 469.

[ARTICLE X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Chisholm, ex. v. State of Georgia, 2 Dall., 419; *Hollingsworth et al. v. The State of Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wh.,

304; *McCulloch v. State of Maryland*, 4 Wh., 316; *Anderson v. Dunn*, 6 Wh., 204; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *Buchler v. Finley*, 2 Pet., 586; *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 How., 506; *The Collector v. Day*, 11 Wall., 113; *Clafin v. Houseman, assignee*, 93 U. S., 130; *Inman Steamship Company v. Tinker*, 94 U. S., 238.

ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

State of Georgia v. Brailsford et al., 2 Dall., 402; *Chisholm, ex., v. State of Georgia*, 2 Dall., 419; *Hollingsworth et al. v. Virginia*, 3 Dall., 378; *Cohen v. Virginia*, 6 Wh., 264; *Osborn v. United States Bank*, 9 Wh., 738; *United States v. The Planters' Bank*, 9 Wh., 904; *The Governor of Georgia v. Juan Madrazo*, 1 Pet., 110; *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, 5 Pet., 1; *Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 11 Pet., 257; *Curran v. State of Arkansas et al.*, 15 How., 304; *New Hampshire v. Louisiana*, 108 U. S., 76; *Virginia Coupon Cases*, 114 U. S., 270.

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress, on the 5th September, 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and

the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be **taken** by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress, on the 12th of December, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article; and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of September, 1804 to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly con-

victed, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 19 How., 393; *White v. Hart*, 13 Wall., 646; *Osborn v. Nicholson*, 13 Wall., 654; *Slaughter-house Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U. S., 339; *Civil Rights case*, 109 U. S., 3.

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States, viz: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Strauder v. West Virginia, 100 U. S., 303; *Virginia v. Rivers*, 100 U. S., 313; *Ex parte Virginia*, 100 U. S. 339; *Missouri v. Lewis*, 101 U. S., 22; *Civil Rights Cases*, 109 U. S., 3; *Louisiana v. New Orleans*, 109 U. S., 285; *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U. S., 516; *Hagar v. Reclamation Dist.*, 111 U. S., 701; *Elk v. Wilkins*, 112 U. S., 94; *Head v. Amoskeag Mfg. Co.*, 113 U. S., 9; *Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S., 27; *Provident Institution v. Jersey City*, 113 U. S., 506; *Soon Hing v. Crowley*, 113 U. S., 703; *Wurts v. Hoagland*, 114 U. S., 606.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male in-

habitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Crandall v. the State of Nevada, 6 Wall., 35; *Paul v. Virginia*, 8 Wall., 168; *Ward v. Maryland*, 12 Wall., 418; *Slaughter-house Cases*, 16 Wall., 36; *Bradwell v. The State*, 16 Wall., 130; *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall., 129; *Minor v. Happersett*, 21 Wall., 162; *Walker v. Sauvinet*, 92 U. S., 90; *Kennard v. Louisiana, ex rel. Morgan*, 92 U. S., 480; *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U. S., 542; *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U. S., 113.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Con-

gress, on the 16th of June, 1866. On the 21st of July, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore *Resolved*, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated the 28th of July, 1868, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six States, viz: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866, (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867, (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; and Alabama, July 13, 1868. Georgia again ratified the amendment February 2, 1870. Texas rejected it November 1, 1866, and ratified it February 18, 1870. Virginia rejected it January 19, 1867, and ratified October 8, 1869. The amendment was rejected by Kentucky January 10, 1867; by Delaware February 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867; and was not afterward ratified by either State.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

United States *v.* Reese et al., 92 U. S., 214; United States *v.* Cruikshank et al., 92 U. S., 542; *Ex parte Yarborough*, 110 U. S., 651.

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress

on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States. The dates of these ratifications (arranged in the order of their reception at the Department of State) were: from North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 13-14, 1869; New York, March 17-April 14, 1869, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it;) New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Nevada, March 1, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 15-17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 18-19, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870. The State of Georgia also ratified the amendment February 2, 1870.

RATIFICATIONS
OF
THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was adopted by a Convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, in the following order, viz:

Delaware, December 7, 1787.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.

Maryland, April 28, 1788.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.

Virginia, June 26, 1788.

New York, July 26, 1788.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

RATIFICATIONS
OF THE
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first ten of the preceding articles of amendment, (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States,) were submitted to the several State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and was ratified by the Legislatures of the following States:

New Jersey, November 20, 1789.
Maryland, December 19, 1789.
North Carolina, December 22, 1789.
South Carolina, January 19, 1790.
New Hampshire, January 25, 1790.
Delaware, January 28, 1790.
Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790.
New York, March 27, 1790.
Rhode Island, June 15, 1790.
Vermont, November 3, 1791.
Virginia, December 15, 1791.

The acts of the Legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia, do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

The eleventh article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several

States by a resolution of Congress passed on the 5th of March, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the Fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union.

The twelfth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then seventeen States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress; and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, in 1804, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

The thirteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Illinois, February 1, 1865.
Rhode Island, February 2, 1865.
Michigan, February 2, 1865.
Maryland, February 3, 1865.
New York, February 3, 1865.
West Virginia, February 3, 1865.
Maine, February 7, 1865.
Kansas, February 7, 1865.
Massachusetts, February 8, 1865.
Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865.
Virginia, February 9, 1865.
Ohio, February, 10, 1865.
Missouri, February 10, 1865.

Indiana, February 16, 1865.

Nevada, February 16, 1865.

Louisiana, February 17, 1865.

Minnesota, February 23, 1865.

Wisconsin, March 1, 1865.

Vermont, March 9, 1865.

Tennessee, April 7, 1865.

Arkansas, April 20, 1865.

Connecticut, May 5, 1865.

New Hampshire, July 1, 1865.

South Carolina, November 13, 1865.

Alabama, December 2, 1865.

North Carolina, December 4, 1865.

Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following States not enumerated in the proclamation of the Secretary of State also ratified this amendment:

Oregon, December 11, 1865.

California, December 20, 1865.

Florida, December 28, 1865.

New Jersey, January 23, 1866.

Iowa, January 24, 1866.

Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fourteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th of June, 1866, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress; and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866.

New Hampshire, July 7, 1866.

Tennessee, July 19, 1866.

* New Jersey, September 11, 1866.

† Oregon, September 19, 1866.

Vermont, November 9, 1866.

New York, January 10, 1867.

‡ Ohio, January 11, 1867.

Illinois, January 15, 1867.

West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Kansas, January 18, 1867.

Maine, January 19, 1867.

Nevada, January 22, 1867.

Missouri, January 26, 1867.

Indiana, January 29, 1867.

Minnesota, February 1, 1867.

Rhode Island, February 7, 1867.

Wisconsin, February 13, 1867.

Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867.

Michigan, February 15, 1867.

Massachusetts, March 20, 1867.

Nebraska, June 15, 1867.

Iowa, April 3, 1868.

Arkansas, April 6, 1868.

Florida, June 9, 1868.

§ North Carolina, July 4, 1868.

Louisiana, July 9, 1868.

§ South Carolina, July 9, 1868.

Alabama, July 13, 1868.

§ Georgia, July 21, 1868.

§ The State of Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of Octo-

* New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification in April, 1868.

† Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868.

‡ Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868.

§ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia had previously rejected the amendment.

ber, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Texas rejected the amendment.

The fifteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress; and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Nevada, March 1, 1869.
West Virginia, March 3, 1869.
North Carolina, March 5, 1869.
Louisiana, March 5, 1869.
Illinois, March 5, 1869.
Michigan, March 8, 1869.
Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.
Massachusetts, March 12, 1869.
Maine, March 12, 1869.
South Carolina, March 16, 1869.
Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869.
Arkansas, March 30, 1869.
* New York, April 14, 1869.
Indiana, May 14, 1869.
Connecticut, May 19, 1869.
Florida, June 15, 1869.
New Hampshire, July 7, 1869.
Virginia, October 8, 1869.
Vermont, October 21, 1869.
Alabama, November 24, 1869.

* New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

Missouri, January 10, 1870.

Mississippi, January 17, 1870.

Rhode Island, January 18, 1870.

Kansas, January 19, 1870.

* Ohio, January 27, 1870.

Georgia, February 2, 1870.

Iowa, February 3, 1870.

Nebraska, February 17, 1870.

Texas, February 18, 1870.

Minnesota, February 19, 1870.

†The State of New Jersey ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

*Ohio had previously rejected the amendment May 4, 1869.

†New Jersey had previously rejected the amendment.

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AND THE

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STANDING RULES
FOR
CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES.

RULE I.

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR.

1. In the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*.

2. In the absence of the Vice-President, and pending the election of a President *pro tempore*, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair.

3. The President *pro tempore* shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

RULE II.

OATHS, ETC.

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

RULE III.

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS.

1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

RULE IV.

JOURNAL.

1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

RULE V.

QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.

2. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the

roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

3. Whenever upon such roll-call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order.

RULE VI.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.

RULE VII.

MORNING BUSINESS.

1. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate, messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate; and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages

from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order:

- "The presentation of petitions and memorials;
- "Reports of Standing and Select Committees;
- "The introduction of bills and joint resolutions;
- "Concurrent and other resolutions;"

all which shall be received and disposed of in such order unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given.

2. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the chair, or until the hour of one o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up.

3. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made; in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

4. Before any petition or memorial shall be received, it shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist, and a brief statement of its contents made by the Presiding Officer or Senator presenting it. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

5. The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate

any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

RULE VIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of bills and resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock; and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply.

All motions made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate.

RULE IX.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—Continued.

Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than two o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject dis-

posed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which, if carried, shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the Calendar.

Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate, and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

RULE X.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives, the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day; and if it is not finally disposed of on that day, it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders, in the order of time at which it was made special, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.

2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time they shall have precedence according to the order in which

they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

And all motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XI.

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER.

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

RULE XII.

VOTING, ETC.

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically ; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate ; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate : " Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting ? " which shall be decided without debate ; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll-call and before the result is announced ; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

RULE XIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

RULE XIV.

BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third.

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a

committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

5. All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

RULE XV.

BILLS—COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

1. All bills and joint resolutions which shall have received two readings shall first be considered by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, after which they shall be reported to the Senate; and any amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall again be considered by the Senate, after which further amendments may be proposed.

2. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution, to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee, it

shall be placed on the Calendar, and when again considered by the Senate, it shall be as in Committee of the Whole.

3. Whenever a private bill is under consideration, it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883.

RULE XVI.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

1 All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill, no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; also amendments to bills establishing

post-roads, proposing new post-roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject-matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

RULE XVII.

AMENDMENT MAY BE LAID ON THE TABLE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO
THE BILL.

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table it shall not carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

RULE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to

strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert.. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

RULE XIX.

DEBATE.

1. When a Senator desires to speak he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate; which shall be determined without debate.

2. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order; which motion shall be determined without debate.

3. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

RULE XX.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to

the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; when an appeal is taken any subsequent question of order, which may arise before the decision of such appeal, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

RULE XXI.

MOTIONS.

1. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated.

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

RULE XXII.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

When a question is pending no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn,

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn, it shall be to a day certain,

To take a recess,

To proceed to the consideration of executive business,

To lay on the table,

To postpone indefinitely,

To postpone to a day certain,

To commit,

To amend ;

which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged ; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

RULE XXIII.

PREAMBLES.

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays ; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

RULE XXIV.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

2. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

RULE XXV.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of nine Senators.

* A Committee on Appropriations, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge upon the same.

A Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Claims, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Coast Defenses, to consist of seven Senators.

† A Committee on Commerce, to consist of eleven Senators.

A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate.

A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

* Membership increased to ten for the 49th Congress.

† Membership increased to thirteen for the 49th Congress.

A Committee on Epidemic Diseases, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Expenditures of Public Money, to consist of seven Senators, which shall consider such measures tending to economy in public expenditures as shall be referred to it, and conduct all investigations into the expenditure of public money which shall be ordered by the Senate, unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

A Committee on Finance, to consist of eleven Senators.

A Committee on Fisheries, to consist of seven Senators, to which shall be referred all matters relating to fish and fisheries.

A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.

* A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on the Library, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of seven Senators.

† A Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Patents, to consist of seven Senators.

A Committee on Pensions, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Printing, to consist of three Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of nine Senators.

* Membership increased to ten for the 45th Congress.

† Membership increased to ten for the 45th Congress.

* A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of nine Senators.

A Committee on Railroads, to consist of eleven Senators.

A Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Rules, to consist of five Senators.

A Committee on Territories, to consist of nine Senators.

† A Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to consist of seven Senators.

2. The Committees to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, on Printing, and on the Library shall continue and have power to act until their successors are appointed.

RULE XXVI.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE, AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TO LIE OVER.

1. When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

2. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

RULE XXVII.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall **always** be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a

* Membership increased to seven for the 49th Congress.

† Membership increased to nine for the 49th Congress.

question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received, the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

RULE XXVIII.

MESSAGES.

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.

RULE XXIX.

PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

RULE XXX.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Secretary is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement the papers on file relating to the claim.

2. No memorial or other paper upon which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn from the files of the Senate unless copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Secretary.

RULE XXXI.

REFERENCE OF CLAIMS ADVERSELY REPORTED.

Whenever a committee of the Senate, to whom any claim has been referred, reports adversely, and the report is agreed to, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of

referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a petition therefor, stating that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the substance of such new evidence.

RULE XXXII.

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION.

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all papers referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred.

RULE XXXIII.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

1. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The officers of the Senate.

Members of the House of Representatives. The Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Clerk of the House.

The President of the United States, and his private secretary.

The heads of Departments.

The Commissioner of Agriculture.

Ministers of the United States.

Foreign ministers.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents of the United States.

Ex-Senators and Senators-elect.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Governors of States and Territories.

General of the Army.

Admiral of the Navy.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Members of national legislatures of foreign countries.

Private Secretaries of Senators, duly appointed in writing ; and the Librarian of Congress, and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

Hon. George Bancroft.

Judges of the Court of Claims.

The Architect of the Capitol.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

2. No person shall be admitted to the floor as private secretary of a Senator until the Senator appointing him shall certify in writing to the Sergeant-at-Arms that he is actually employed for the performance of the duties of such secretary, and is engaged in the performance of the same.

RULE XXXIV.

REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They shall, at the opening of each session of Congress, make such regulations respecting the reporters' gallery of the Senate as will confine its occupation to *bona fide* reporters for daily newspapers, assigning not to exceed one seat to each paper.

RULE XXXV.

SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS.

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

RULE XXXVI.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. When acting upon confidential or Executive business the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Assistant Door-keeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

*3. All confidential communications made by the President of the

* In Executive session, March 21, 1885;

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from following report from the Committee on Rules, viz:

The Committee on Rules, to which was referred a question of order raised by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), as to the operation of clause 3, Rule 36, reported that it extends the injunction of secrecy to each step in the consideration of treaties, including the fact of ratification, that no modification of this clause of the rules ought to be made, that the secrecy as to the fact of ratification of a treaty may be of the utmost importance, and ought not to be removed except by order of the Senate, or until it has been made public by proclamation by the President.

United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

4. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

RULE XXXVII.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES.

1. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, or to print it, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be; which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous

consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress, as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

3. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence; in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors.

RULE XXXVIII.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS.

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2. All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations, concerning the character or qualifi-

cations of the person nominated, also all votes upon any nomination, shall be kept secret. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding

session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

RULE XXXIX.

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

RULE XL.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, Rule 12.

OATHS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY
LAW TO BE TAKEN UNDER RULE II.

BY SENATORS.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

[June 1, 1789, 1 Stat., 23.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[July 11, 1868, 15 Stat., 85.

BY THE SECRETARY.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

And in addition to the foregoing he will also take the following :

I, A B, Secretary of the Senate of the United States of America, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities.

[June 1, 1789, 1 Stat., 23.

RULES
OF
PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE
IN THE SENATE
WHEN SITTING ON THE TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENTS.

I. Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment agreeably to such notice.

II. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ————;" after which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

III. Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 1 o'clock afternoon of the day (Sunday excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if so ordered by the Senate, proceed to the consideration of such articles, and shall continue in session from day to day (Sundays excepted) after the trial shall commence, (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate,) until final judgment shall be rendered, and so much longer as may, in its judgment, be needful. Before proceeding to the consideration of the articles of impeachment, the Presiding Officer shall administer the oath hereinafter provided to the members of the Senate then present, and to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

IV. When the President of the United States, or the Vice-President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside; and in a case requiring the said Chief Justice to preside, notice shall be given to him by the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the consideration of the articles of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend; and the said Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate during the consideration of said articles, and upon the trial of the person impeached therein.

V. The Presiding Officer shall have power to make and issue, by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by these rules, or by the Senate, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the Senate may authorize or provide.

VI. The Senate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, precepts, and judgments, to preserve order, and to punish in a summary way contempts of, and disobedience to, its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts, or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules, and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to

the ends of justice. And the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the Senate, may employ such aid and assistance as may be necessary to enforce, execute, and carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, writs, and precepts of the Senate.

VII. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the Presiding Officer on the trial shall direct all the forms of proceedings while the Senate are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for. And the Presiding Officer on the trial may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate. Upon all such questions the vote shall be without a division, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, when the same shall be taken.

VIII. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate as hereinbefore provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles, and notifying him to appear before the Senate upon a day and at a place to be fixed by the Senate and named in such writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeachment, and to stand to and abide the orders and judgments of the Senate thereon; which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that cannot conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of the Senate, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such

other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just; and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceedings shall not thereby abate, but further service may be made in such manner as the Senate shall direct. If the accused, after service, shall fail to appear, either in person or by attorney, on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or, appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty shall be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

IX. At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes after noon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following, viz: "I, ———, do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the ——— day of ———, by the Senate of the United States, against ———, is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described: So help me God." Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

X. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

XI. At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes after noon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of ———, in the

Senate Chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

XII. The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit upon the trial of an impeachment shall be (unless otherwise ordered) twelve o'clock m.; and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall so announce; and thereupon the Presiding Officer upon such trial shall cause proclamation to be made, and the business of the trial shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate sitting in said trial shall not operate as an adjournment of the Senate; but on such adjournment, the Senate shall resume the consideration of its legislative and executive business.

XIII. The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

XIV. Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

XV. All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, and if he, or any Senator, shall require it, they shall be committed to writing, and read at the Secretary's table.

XVI. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

XVII. If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

XVIII. If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order, (except a motion to adjourn,) it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the Presiding Officer.

XIX. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the

Senate shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its decisions.

XX. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions, shall be argued for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Senate shall, by order, extend the time.

XXI. The case, on each side, shall be opened by one person. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side, (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, upon application for that purpose,) and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

XXII. On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained, the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of impeachment separately; and if the impeachment shall not, upon any of the articles presented, be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted upon any of said articles by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, the Senate shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

XXIII. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of Rule VII, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and for not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by consent of the Senate, to be had without debate; but a motion to adjourn may be decided without the yeas and nays, unless they be demanded by one-fifth of the members present. The fifteen minutes herein allowed shall be for the whole deliberation on the final question, and not to the final question on each article of impeachment.

XXIV. Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You, ———, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and ———, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: So help you God." Which oath shall be administered by the Secretary, or any other duly authorized person.

Form of a subpoena to be issued on the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or of his counsel.

To ———, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the ——— day of ———, at the Senate Chamber in the city of Washington, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate in which the House of Representatives have impeached ———.

Fail not.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the independence of the United States the ———.

Form of direction for the service of said subpoena.

The Senate of the United States to ———, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpoena according to law.

Dated at Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the independence of the United States the ———.

—————,
Secretary of the Senate.

Form of oath to be administered to the members of the Senate sitting in the trial of impeachments.

'I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ——— - ———, now

pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws : So help me God."

Form of summons to be issued and served upon the person impeached.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss :

The Senate of the United States to ——— ———, greeting :

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the ——— day of ———, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said ——— ———, in the words following :

[Here insert the articles.]

And demand that you, the said ——— ———, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice ;

You, the said ——— ———, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their chamber in the city of Washington, on the ——— day of ———, at twelve o'clock and thirty minutes afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness ——— ———, and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the independence of the United States the ———.

Form of precept to be indorsed on said writ of summons.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss :

The Senate of the United States to ——— ———, greeting :

You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with ——— ———, if conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual

place of abode, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept; and in whichsoever way you perform the service, let it be done at least — days before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —, and of the independence of the United States the —.

All process shall be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

XXV. If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit for the consideration of articles of impeachment on the day or hour fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted without debate, fix a day and hour for resuming such consideration.

R U L E S
FOR THE
REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED
STATES CAPITOL.

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES, MARCH 15, 1884.

RULE I.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall be the Executive Officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules, for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are especially assigned in the rules following.

RULE II.

ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER AND ACTING ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER.

The Assistant Doorkeeper and Acting Assistant Doorkeeper shall be assigned, during the daily sessions of the Senate, to duty upon the Senate floor. They shall see that the Messengers assigned to the doors upon the Senate floor are at their posts, and that the floor and cloak-rooms are cleared of all persons not entitled to their privileges at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions. In the ab-

sence of the Sergeant-at-Arms the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to the enforcement of rules, shall devolve upon the Acting Assistant Doorkeeper.

RULE III.

MESSENGERS ACTING AS ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS.

The Messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers shall be assigned to duties as follows:

One in charge of the gallery doors. It shall be his duty to see that Messengers in charge of gallery doors are at their posts at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions. When the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of executive business he shall see that Messengers promptly clear their respective galleries, and close the doors, and reopen them when the Senate shall resume its open session, or adjourn.

One in charge of the main door to the Senate Chamber. It shall be his duty also, to see that Messengers assigned to the various Committees of the Senate are at their posts during the meetings of Committees, and keep the Committee-rooms to which they are respectively assigned in proper order.

One in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms' stores.

RULE IV.

GALLERIES.

The Galleries of the Senate shall be set apart and occupied as follows: The gallery in the rear of the Vice-President's chair shall be set apart for Reporters of daily newspapers. The southern gallery over the main entrance to the Senate Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, and no person shall be admitted to it excepting the Secretary of State, Foreign Ministers, their families,

and suites, and Senators. Cards of admission to said gallery shall be issued, to such persons as are entitled to its privileges, by the Secretary of State. The galleries over the western entrance to the Senate Chamber, and in the northeastern corner of the Chamber, shall be set apart for the use of the families of Senators, of Cabinet Ministers, and of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. No other persons shall be admitted to said galleries except upon the card of a Senator. The gallery extending from the eastern reserved gallery to the Diplomatic shall be set apart for the use of ladies, and ladies accompanied by gentlemen. The galleries on either side of the western reserved gallery shall be open to the public. The front seat in the eastern reserved gallery, next adjoining the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the use of the President of the United States; and no person shall be admitted to said seat except upon his order.

RULE V.

PRESS GALLERY.

Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery shall make application for tickets to the Committee on Rules, stating in writing for what paper or papers they are employed to report, and also stating that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to said gallery; said applications shall be authenticated in a manner satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents. Clerks engaged in the Executive Departments of the Government, or persons engaged in other occupations, whose chief support is not derived from newspaper correspondence, shall not be entitled to admission to said gallery; nor shall the wives and families of correspondents be entitled to admission. The Press Gallery, subject to the supervision and control of the Committee on Rules, shall be under the direction of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

RULE VI.

MARBLE ROOM.

The ante room known as the Marble Room is set apart as a retiring room for Senators and such persons as they may think proper to invite into the same. During the open sessions of the Senate, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that such occupation of said room is not interfered with by officers of the Senate or other persons.

RULE VII.

CLOAK ROOMS.

No person shall be admitted to the Cloak Rooms adjoining the Senate Chamber excepting such as are entitled to the privileges of the Senate floor under Standing Rule XXXIII.

RULE VIII.

HEATING AND VENTILATING DEPARTMENT.

No person shall be admitted to the Heating and Ventilating Department of the Senate wing of the Capitol, except upon a pass from the Sergeant-at-Arms, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Senate.

RULE IX.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS.

The Barber Shop, and Bath Rooms connected therewith, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators. The Bath Room in the Heating and Ventilating Department of the Senate wing shall be for the use of officers and employés of the Senate; and no person shall be entitled to its privileges except upon a card from the Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE X.

SENATE RESTAURANT.

The large private room of the Restaurant shall be reserved exclusively for Senators and their guests.

The small private room shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and such use of the private rooms of the Restaurant shall not be interfered with.

The viands served in the Restaurant shall be of the best quality, and the prices for the same shall not exceed those stated in the printed bills of fare to be previously approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and said prices shall be subject to modification from time to time as the Chairman of the Committee on Rules may direct.

The Restaurant shall be kept open during the session of the Senate and during such other parts of the year as the Committee on Rules may direct.

The Caterer shall give his personal attention and care to the management of the Restaurant. The equipment for the tables and for the service shall be first class. No spirituous liquors shall be sold, furnished, or kept in the Restaurant. All parts of the Restaurant, with its kitchen and office, shall be kept scrupulously clean, and all waste and garbage shall be removed daily. The rooms and vaults connected with the Restaurant shall be kept entirely for its use, and shall not be withdrawn from such use for any purpose. The management of the Restaurant and all matters connected therewith shall at all times be subject to such further directions as the Committee on Rules may give.

RULE XI.

CORRIDORS, ETC.

The Corridors and passage-ways of the Senate wing of the Capitol shall be kept open and free from obstructions; and no stands, booths,

or counters for the exhibition or sale of any article shall be placed therein.

RULE XII.

PEDDLING, BEGGING, ETC.

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever, excepting such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate Restaurant.

RULE XIII.

ELEVATOR.

Smoking in the elevator of the Senate wing of the Capitol is strictly forbidden.

RULE XIV.

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MORNING HOUR.

No cards, letters, or other communications, except letters from Senators' families, and official communications, shall be sent to Senators in the Chamber during the daily sessions of the Senate before 2 o'clock p. m., unless Senators shall direct the Messenger at the Reception Room door otherwise.

RULE XV.

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS DURING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

No cards, letters, or other communications shall be sent to Senators in the Chamber when the Senate is in Executive Session, except cards of Members of the House of Representatives, calls from the Supreme Court of the United States, letters from Senators' families,

official communications and telegrams, unless Senators shall direct the Messenger at the main door of the Senate Chamber otherwise.

RULE XVI.

SWEEPING, CLEANING.

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before eight o'clock a. m.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL
OF
PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

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P R E F A C E

The Constitution of the United States, establishing a legislature for the Union under certain forms, authorizes each branch of it "to determine the rules of its own proceedings." The Senate have accordingly formed some rules for its own government; but these going only to few cases, they have referred to the decision of their President, without debate and without appeal, all questions of order arising either under their own rules, or where they have provided none. This places under the discretion of the President a very extensive field of decision, and one which, irregularly exercised, would have a powerful effect on the proceedings and determinations of the House. The President must feel, weightily and seriously, this confidence in his discretion, and the necessity of recurring, for its government, to some known system of rules, that he may neither leave himself free to indulge caprice or passion, nor open to the imputation of them. But to what system of rules is he to recur, as supplementary to those of the Senate? To this there can be but one answer. To the system of regulations adopted for the government of some one of the Parliamentary bodies within these States, or of that which has served as a prototype to most of them. This last is the model which we have all studied, while we are little acquainted with the modifications of it in our several States. It is deposited, too, in publications possessed by many, and open to all. Its rules are probably as wisely constructed for governing the debates of a deliberative body, and obtaining its true sense, as any which can become known to us; and the acquiescence of the Senate, hitherto, under the references to them, has given them the sanction of their approbation.

Considering, therefore, the law of proceedings in the Senate as composed of the precepts of the Constitution, the regulations of the Senate, and, where these are silent, of the rules of Parliament, I

have here endeavored to collect and digest so much of these as is called for in ordinary practice, collating the Parliamentary with the Senatorial rules, both where they agree and where they vary. I have done this, as well to have them at hand for my own government, as to deposit with the Senate the standard by which I judge, and am willing to be judged. I could not doubt the necessity of quoting the sources of my information, among which Mr. Hatsel's most valuable book is pre-eminent; but as he has only treated some general heads, I have been obliged to recur to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice, to which his plan did not descend. Sometimes each authority cited supports the whole passage. Sometimes it rests on all taken together. Sometimes the authority goes only to a part of the text, the residue being inferred from known rules and principles. For some of the most familiar forms no written authority is or can be quoted; no writer having supposed it necessary to repeat what all were presumed to know. The statement of these must rest on their notoriety.

I am aware that authorities can often be produced in opposition to the rules which I lay down as Parliamentary. An attention to dates will generally remove their weight. The proceedings of Parliament in ancient times, and for a long while, were crude, multiform, and embarrassing. They have been, however, constantly advancing toward uniformity and accuracy, and have now attained a degree of aptitude to their object beyond which little is to be desired or expected.

Yet I am far from the presumption of believing that I may not have mistaken the Parliamentary practice in some cases, and especially in those minor forms, which, being practiced daily, are supposed known to everybody, and therefore have not been committed to writing. Our resources in this quarter of the globe, for obtaining information on that part of the subject, are not perfect. But I have begun a sketch, which those who come after me will successively correct and fill up, till a code of rules shall be formed for the use of the Senate, the effects of which may be accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity, and impartiality.

NOTE.—References to present Senate rules are printed in *italic*.

MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SEC. I.—IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding: that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the

caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats.*, 149.

SEC. II.—LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States: I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 3. IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.

SEC. III.—PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged, 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege, 2d. Neither a member himself, his* wife, nor his servants, (*familiares sui*,) for any matter of their own, may be arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit: 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege: 4th. Nor impleaded, cited, or subpoenaed in any court: 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror: 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained: 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the

* Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

† *Elsynge*, 217; 1 *Hats.*, 21; 1 *Grey's Deb.*, 133.

course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being, that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; and that 'the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 6.* Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them," *Const. U. S., Art. 2, Sec. 8*, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio.* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion, 1 *Bl.*, 166; 2 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, February 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable, also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

* 2 *Stra.*, 989.

The time necessary for going to, and returning from, Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case. While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, morando, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580,) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges, of course, against all process the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpoena ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place. When a representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of

this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men, possesses the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State Legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and, by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State Legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumult in their presence, &c.; but, till the

law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that, in the mean time, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59, 147, 255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control, if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and, after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the mean time, in their care for the safety of the citizen, as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member except that he cannot vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108. *D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2; 643, col. 1. *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex. Parl.*, c. 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record *Lex. Parl.*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned, or sent for in custody of the sergeant. 1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the House. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S.*, I, 6; *S. P. protest of the Commons to James I*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member in the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the House has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex. Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceeding of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the House, &c. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 1 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the government, and even of every private man, under pretenses of treason, &c., to take any man from his service in the House, and so, as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Dec'l of the Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor*. 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So, when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he

ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime. 23 *El.*, 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Ib.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate which is essential to a free council. They are, therefore, not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252; 4 *Inst.*, 15; *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 743; and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, &c., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SEC. IV.—ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. *Const.*, I, 4.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. *Const.*, I, 5.

SEC. V.—QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. *Const.*, I, 3.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Const.*, I, 3.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. *Const.*, I, 2.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. *Const.*, I, 2.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; [which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.]^{*} The actual enumeration shall be made within

^{*}The portion of this clause of the Constitution within brackets has been amended by the 14th amendment, 2d section.

three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative. *Const.*, I, 2.

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as follows :

States.	1787. ^a	1790. ^b	1800. ^c	1810. ^d	1820. ^e	1830. ^f	1840. ^g	1850. ^h	1860. ⁱ	1870. ^j	1880. ^k
Maine ^l					7	8	7	6	5	5	4
New Hampshire...	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2
Massachusetts...	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
Vermont.....		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6
Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10
North Carolina....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10
Kentucky.....		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11
Tennessee ^m			3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10
Ohio ⁿ				6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21
Louisiana ^o					3	3	4	4	5	6	6
Indiana ^p					3	7	10	11	11	13	13
Mississippi ^q					1	2	4	5	5	6	7
Illinois ^r					1	3	7	9	14	19	20
Alabama ^s					2	5	7	7	6	8	8
Missouri ^t					1	2	5	7	9	13	14
Arkansas ^u							1	2	3	4	5
Michigan ^v							3	4	6	9	11
Florida ^w								1	1	2	2
Iowa ^x								2	6	9	11
Texas ^y								2	4	6	11
Wisconsin ^z								3	6	8	9
California ¹								2	3	4	6

States.	1787.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Minnesota ²									2	3	5
Oregon ³									1	1	1
Kansas ¹									1	3	7
West Virginia ⁴									3	3	4
Nevada ⁵									1	1	1
Nebraska ⁷									1	1	3
Colorado ⁸										1	1
Total	65	105	141	181	212	240	223	234	241	293	325

^a As per Constitution.

^b As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000—first census.

^c As per act of January 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000—second census.

^d As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000—third census.

^e As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000—fourth census.

^f As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700—fifth census.

^g As per act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,680—sixth census.

^h As per acts of May 23, 1850, and July 30, 1852, one Representative for 93,000—seventh census.

ⁱ As per act of March 4, 1862, one Representative for 126,823—eighth census.

^j As per acts of February 2 and May 30, 1872, one Representative for 135,239—ninth census.

^k As per act of February 25, 1882, one Representative for 151,906—tenth census.

^l Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its Representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such—the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

^m Admitted under act of Congress, June 1, 1796, with one Representative.

ⁿ Admitted under act of Congress, April 30, 1802, with one Representative.

^o Admitted under act of Congress, April 8, 1812, with one Representative.

^p Admitted under act of Congress, December 11, 1816, with one Representative.

^q Admitted under act of Congress, December 10, 1817, with one Representative.

^r Admitted under act of Congress, December 3, 1818, with one Representative.

^s Admitted under act of Congress, December 14, 1819, with one Representative.

^t Admitted under act of Congress, March 2, 1821, with one Representative.

^u Admitted under act of Congress, June 15, 1836, with one Representative.

^v Admitted under act of Congress, January 26, 1837, with one Representative.

^w Admitted under act of Congress, March 3, 1845, with one Representative.

^x Admitted under act of Congress, March 3, 1845, with one Representative.

^y Admitted under act of Congress, December 29, 1845, with two Representatives.

^z Admitted under act of Congress, May 29, 1848, with three Representatives.

¹ Admitted under act of Congress, September 9, 1850, with two Representatives.

² Admitted under act of Congress, May 11, 1858, with two Representatives.

³ Admitted under act of Congress, February 14, 1859, with one Representative.

⁴ Admitted under act of Congress, January 29, 1861, with one Representative.

⁵ Admitted under act of Congress, June 20, 1863, with three Representatives.

⁶ Admitted under act of Congress, October 31, 1864, with one Representative.

⁷ Admitted under act of Congress, March 1, 1867, with one Representative.

⁸ Admitted under act of Congress, August 1, 1876, with one Representative.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const.*, I, 2.

No Senator or Representative, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Const.*, I, 6.

SEC. VI.—QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Const.*, I, 5.

In general the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted, and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

(In the Senate.)

Rule III.

1. *The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.*

2. *A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.*

SEC. VII.—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be

made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats., 72.*

[In the Senate.]

Rule V—Clause 2.

2. *If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.*

SEC. VIII.—ABSENCE.

[In the Senate.]

Rule V.

1. *No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.*

2. *If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.*

3. *Whenever upon such roll-call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order.*

SEC. IX.—SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the Clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 158. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week without a Speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it *de die in diem* for fourteen days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

In the Senate, a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.*

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule 1.

1. *In the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore.*

2. *In the absence of the Vice-President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair.*

3. *The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.*

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers *pro tempore* have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4. Sir John Cheyney, and Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6. Sir John Tyrrel, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen,
1673, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer
chosen, 1678, April 15.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

} Not merely *pro tempore*.
1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H. VI*, 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.* 8; *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker *pro tempore* appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SEC. X.—ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 3.

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a Committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Commons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, 9 *Grey*, 473; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

SEC. XI.—COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of Privileges and Elections, &c., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12; *Scob.*, 9; 1 *Grey*, 122.

* The tenure of office of a President *pro tempore* is distinctly defined by the following resolutions adopted by the Senate January 10, and 12, 1876, which are in the following words:

1. *Resolved*, That the tenure of the President *pro tempore* does not expire at the meeting of Congress, after the first recess, the Vice-President not having appeared to take the chair.
2. *Resolved*, That the death of the Vice-President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President *pro tempore*.
3. *Resolved*, That the office of President *pro tempore* is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

(Sen. Jour. 1st Sess. 44th Cong., 1875-'76.)

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXIV.

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

2. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1; 4 *Farl. Hist.*, 440; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House, *Rushw.*, part 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey*, 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.

SEC. XII.—COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a Committee of the Whole House (6 *Grey*, 311),

where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a Committee of the Whole. *3 Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; *3 Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the Clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair and receives it, because the committee cannot. *2 Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. *3 Grey*, 128.

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was

adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House, without returning into committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put on their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is "to-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," &c., or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put that it be received to-morrow, &c. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceeding are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

SEC. XIII.—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.* 1, 1625; *Rush, L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22, 92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry, 2 *Hats.*, 102, nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to

the person, or says to him, "You hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee, it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Four. H. of C., Jan. 22, 1744–5.*

✓ Either House may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message of the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend, if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. 3 *Hats.*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

SEC. XIV.—ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but it is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew.*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members

from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of others, having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In Senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.
2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.
3. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.
4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.
5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:*

1. Motions previously submitted.
2. Reports of committees previously made.
3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.
4. After twelve o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate, and bills of the House of Representatives, on third reading, are put on their passage.
5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second

* This arrangement is changed by the VIIth, VIIIth, and IXth rules.

reading, and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business gradually as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation toward the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

SEC. XV.—ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, I, 5.

In Parliament, "instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one Parliament, cannot be called custom of Parliament, by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

SEC. XVI.—ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats.*, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne, having at a Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God, and this honorable House, that neither myself, nor any other to my knowledge, have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," &c. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town. col.*, 209.

SEC. XVII.—ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob.*, 6; *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, *col.* 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75, 77; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XIX.

1. When a Senator desires to speak he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate; which shall be determined without debate.

2. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order; which motion shall be determined without debate.

3. *If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.*

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard, unless the House overrule him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "which member was first up"?* 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal.

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw. L.* 2, c. 3; *Arcan. Parl.*, 17.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact, 3 *Grey*, 357, 416; or merely to explain himself 2 *Hats.*, 73 in some material part of his speech, *Ib.*, 75; or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it, *Memorials in Hakew.*, 29; or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.*, col. 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

*See ante, Rule XIX, clause 1, for present practice in the Senate.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluous, or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*, p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still *in fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c., *Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person *Scob.*, 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166 by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, 6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1, 640, col. 3; speaking or whispering to another, *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1; nor stand up to interrupt him, *Town.*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31; nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the House, *Scob.*, 6, or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there, 2 *Hats.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill-manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; where-

upon the House may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed; and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. 2 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, 3 *Grey*, 128, 293; 5 *Grey*, 280; or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House, 3 *Grey*, 419; and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 356; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the Clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the Clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the Clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then a part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. 2 *Hats.*, 199; 4 *Grey*, 170; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71; 3 *Grey*, 48; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House; but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[*In the Senate.*] (See *ante*, Rule XIX, Clauses 2 and 3.)

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order. *Smyth's Comw.*, L. 2, c. 3; 2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there; because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. 8 *Grey*, 22.

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses, which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.*, 219. The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated (that is, the question must be moved), himself heard, and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2 *Hats.*, 118.

In Parliament, all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. 3 *Grey*, 319.

SEC. XVIII.—ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or Sergeants-at-Arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. ten. Parl.*, 23.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXXV.

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything, is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present. 2 *Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full [*which in Senate is at noon*].

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule X.

1. *Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives, the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day; and if it is not finally disposed of on that day, it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders, in the order of time at which it was made special, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.*

2. *When two or more special orders have been made for the same time they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.*

And all motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes comes to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead; Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, *Pitchard's case*.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to

attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

SEC. XIX.—PETITION.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 Grey, 58.

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners, *Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl.*, c. 22; 9 Grey, 362, unless they are attending, 1 Grey, 401, or unable to sign, and averred by a member, 3 Grey, 418. But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (March 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 Grey, 36. It must be presented by a member—not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 Grey, 57.

[In the Senate.]

Rule VII—Clauses 3, 4.

3. *Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made; in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.*

4. *Before any petition or memorial shall be received, it shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist, and a brief statement of its contents made by the Presiding Officer or Senator presenting it. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.*

Regularly a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? but a cry from the House of “received,” or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question. It is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

SEC. XX.—MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XXI.

1. *All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated.*

2. *Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.*

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day can be made by one member while another is speaking? It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question; by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without rising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect, as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SEC. XXI.—RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But fact, principles, and their own opinions and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on

appeal to the Senate (*i. e.*, a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule XX, clause 2), the decision was overruled. *Four. Senate, June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SEC. XXII.—BILLS.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XIV—Clause 2.

2. *Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third.*

SEC. XXIII.—BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 132; *Scob.*, 40. It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XIV—Clause 1.

1. *Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.*

SEC. XXIV.—BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading, 6 *Grey*, 286; nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335, *col.* 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SEC. XXV.—BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time? But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XIV—Clause 3.

3. *No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.*

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a Committee of the Whole; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time? or that it may be referred to a special committee?

SEC. XXVI.—BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XXVI—Clause 1.

1. *When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a stand*

ing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, *Hukew.*, 146; *Town.*, col., 208; *D'Ewes*, 634, col. 2; *Scob.*, 47; or, as is said, 5 *Grey*, 145, the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it. 6 *Grey*, 373. It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 7, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, *Town.*, col. 138; but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them, 6 *Grey*, 370; but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the Clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, *Scob.*, 49, pausing at the end of each paragraph, and

putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole, 3 *Hats.*, 276; but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole, for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alteration in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. But in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning, there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob.*, 50; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having been already

amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have been offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purposes of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent, to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXIII.

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; 2 *Hats.*, 290; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, June 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted, *Scob.*, 50, and where, by references to page, line, and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

SEC. XXVII.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the House, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the Clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the Clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXVI—Clause 2.

2. *All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.*

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

SEC. XXVIII.—BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 3 *Hats.*, 131—*note*.

In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, 3 *Hats.*, 131; or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SEC. XXIX.—BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim*, 5 *Grey*, 366; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348, no question needs be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill; as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill shall be read a third time?

SEC. XXX.—QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XV—Clauses 1, 2.

1. All bills and joint resolutions which shall have received two readings shall first be considered by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, after which they shall be reported to the Senate; and any amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall again be considered by the Senate, after which further amendments may be proposed.

2. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the pass-

age of any bill or resolution, to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee, it shall be placed on the Calendar, and when again considered by the Senate, it shall be as in Committee of the Whole.

The proceeding of the Senate as in a Committee of the Whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real Committee of the Whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "the House, acting as in a Committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and, when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time?

After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands *in statu quo*.

How far does this XVth rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can dis-

charge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and it seems to be the only ones to which the XXVth rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and, therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus (3) it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the XXVth rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6 It takes a question by yea and nay, as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SEC. XXXI.—BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time, if it came from the other House; or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads.

* But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it

** Under the present rules of the Senate (Rule XV, Clause 2) no measure can be amended after it has been ordered to be read a third time, unless by unanimous consent, but as matter of fact the engrossment is not made until the measure has finally passed.*

has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice; because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate, has never been seen in Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately, are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? and, lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest; because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass?

When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back, and not within the bill.—*Hakew*, 250.

SEC. XXXII.—READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which

this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to, a question must be put.—2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XI.

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House.—*Id.*

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended.—2 *Grey*, 227.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration: on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative.—*Feb.* 28, 1793.

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it.—2 *Hats.*, 117.

SEC. XXXIII.—PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex. Parl.*, 274; *Erysynge Mem.*, 85; *Ord. House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded

shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others; for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the House is engaged in voting.

[*In the Senate.*] *The present rules specify the motions entitled to preference, as follows:*

Rule XXII.

When a question is pending no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn,

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn, it shall be to a day certain,

To take a recess,

To proceed to the consideration of executive business,

To lay on the table,

To postpone indefinitely,

To postpone to a day certain,

To commit,

To amend;

which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

Rule IX.

Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than two o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which, if carried, shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the Calendar.

Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate, and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question “Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?” they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, 2 *Hats.*, 83; for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are, 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. 3 *Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to

suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 *Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus :

FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY:

THE SENATE USES:

Postponement indefinite,

Postponement to a day beyond the session.

Adjournment,

Postponement to a day within the session.

Lying on the table,

{ Postponement indefinite.
{ Lying on the table.

In their eighth rule (XXII), therefore, which declares that while a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its parliamentary sense. Their rule, then, establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked: Have these questions any privilege among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put" takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Previous question and postpone | } | |
| commit | | |
| amend | | |
| 2. Postpone and previous question | } | In the first, second, and third |
| commit | | classes, and the first member |
| amend | | of the fourth class, the rule |
| 3. Commit and previous question | } | "first moved first put" takes |
| postpone | | place. |
| amend | | |
| 4. Amend and previous question | } | |
| postpone | | |
| commit | | |

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed, or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may notwithstanding move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob.*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*:

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed: because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way—by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to post-

pone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment, alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the eighth rule of Senate says that when a main question is before the House no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question, which is the parliamentary doctrine also. Therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second, and third reasons, before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion: that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," &c. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was

wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XXVI—Clause 1.

1. *When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.*

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the Senate,*] contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 8;; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133.] And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the terminus in quem in any other case; then the question must begin a maximo. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the terminus a quo in any other case where the question must begin a minimo; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question in this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, but whether there shall be addition to the question." 1 *Grey*, 365.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out, or agree to, a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not; to wit, a question

* This rule was dropped in the last revision.

of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XX.

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; when an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order, which may arise before the decision of such appeal, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supercedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

SEC. XXXIV.—THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the Chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 2 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it.

2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over, 4 *Grey*, 43, but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question is when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Huts.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair, (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate,) it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the Chair. In this case, he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put, with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the

main question, by this maneuver to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support this opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend; and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it *ab inconvenienti*, to wit: Which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SEC. XXV.—AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the

competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order. For were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving, the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79; 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be ingrafted, by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted." &c. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterward, in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterward, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely

Different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A is one proposition. To strike out and insert B is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

[In the Senate.]

Rule XVIII.

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterward be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a

*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that, having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition, but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.

different proposition; for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer; for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the Clerk regulates that—the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SEC. XXXVI.—DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Harkn.*, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not—where it is complicated—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is, that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on the question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each knight. 2 *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the XVIII rule of the Senate, which says, "if the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section and the provisos, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself, for the provisos might thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away;

or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, without an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31.—The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend—1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the 4th taking in the words “conforming himself,” &c. It was objected that the words “any alien merchant,” could not be separated from their modifying words, “conforming,” &c., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words “any alien merchant” may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the 1st member, the 2d is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SEC. XXXVII.—COEXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? so that, one of them being

decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House, and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment), remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

SEC. XXXVIII.—EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted?

The questions respecting amendments from another House are—1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree. } Either of these concludes the other necessary,
2d. To disagree. } rily, for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendment may be proposed; *e. g.*, if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.
4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.
5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote, the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

SEC. XXXIX.—THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 79, 2, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

SEC. XL.—BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the State of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," &c., he states that "preamble recites so and so—the 1st section enacts that, &c.; the 2d section enacts," &c.

But in the Senate of the United States, both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof, but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 156. Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, *col.* 2; 414, *col.* 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate

paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memo.*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 156. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down, as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other House. *Town.*, col. 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154,

After the bill is passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

SEC. XLI.—DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays

have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth, and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29; as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

Petition that it be received*.....	}	Ayes.
Read		
Lie on the table.....	}	Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on table.....		
Referred to a committee, or further proceeding..		Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in.....	}	Ayes.
Read first or second time.....		
Engrossed or read third time.....		
Proceeding on every other stage.....		
Committed		
To Committee of the Whole.....		Noes.
To a select committee.....		Ayes.
Report of bill to lie on table.....		Noes.
Be <i>now</i> read	}	Ayes.
Be taken into consideration three months hence..		
Amendments to be read a second time.....		Noes.

30, P. J. 251.

*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

Clause offered on report of bill be read second time	Ayes.	
For receiving a clause.....	}	334-
With amendments be engrossed.....		395-
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time.....	Noes.	398.
Receive a rider.....		260.
Pass	}	Ayes. 259-
Be printed		
Committees. That A take the chair.....	}	
To agree to the whole or any part of report....		
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee.		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order		Noes. 291.
to go into committee.....		
That he issue warrant for a new writ.....		
Member. That none be absent without leave....		
Witness. That he be further examined.....	Ayes.	344-
Previous question	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum..	}	Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of.....		
Lords. That their amendment be read a second	}	Noes.
time		
Messenger be received.....	}	Ayes.
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock..		
If after 2 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4	}	Ayes.
o'clock		
If after 4 o'clock.....	Noes.	
Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution)..	Ayes.	
Over the 30th of January.....	Noes.	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a	}	Ayes.
sitting day		

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew., 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 *Hats.*, 145, *note*.

But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And again: that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively."

When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XII—Clause 1.

1. *When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent.*

In the House of Commons, every member must give his vote the one way or the other, *Scob.*, 24, as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered ay may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, &c., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, *semper presumatur pro negante*; that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

But in the Senate of the United States, the Vice-President decides when the House is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I, 3.

When from counting the House on a division it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it

was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 27.

SEC. XLII.—TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

SEC. XLIII.—RECONSIDERATION.

1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule XIII.

1. *When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.*

2. *When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the*

House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

* The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration: as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected; when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.

In Parliament a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns.*, col. 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, col. 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one House, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

* The rule now fixes a limitation.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, 3 *Hats.*, 278, or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, &c., or to rectify mistakes in an act, &c., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 2 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

SEC. XLIV.—BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one House and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXV.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate.

SEC. XLV.—AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, send a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the Houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the Lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either House may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elysngs*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the House cannot recede from or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment; for the same reason that it cannot send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the

first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords proposed amendments, become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the Lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the Commons resolved that it is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both Houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the 2d, to wit, an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading, makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

SEC. XLVI.—CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending

between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats*, 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered. 4 *Grey*, 144. The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences, the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats*., 280. This report cannot be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal Senate*, May 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.* 3 *Hats*., 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed

* Several instances have arisen in the Senate where a conference has been asked immediately upon the passage of a House bill with amendments, and before the House had come to a disagreeing vote upon the Senate amendments.

See Senate Journal, second session Forty-second Congress, pages 851 and 1003; Senate Journal, third session Forty-fifth Congress, page 433; Senate Journal, first session Forty-eighth Congress, pages 628 and 643. See also Congressional Record, Vol. 15, Part 4, pages 3975 and 4100 (first session Forty-eighth Congress), where the principle involved was discussed.

resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats.*, 226. So the Commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, 3 *Hats.*, 269, and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, 3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349; of insisting, *ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355; of adhering, 269, 270, 283, 300; and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, &c., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes

communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbeck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chandler*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of a bill. 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

SEC. XLVII.—MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during a debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22.

In Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except, 1. While a question is being put. 2. While the yeas and nays are being called. 3. While the ballots are being counted. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1798.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXVIII.

1. *Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending.*

2. *Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate.*

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker for the House. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41.

Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought bills from the other House, has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the House "that the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill is passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill, as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. 1 *Blackst.*, 183.

But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one House to the other, and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally by communications between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one House was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterward desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

SEC. XLVIII.—ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 242. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrolment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 9 *Grey*, 143. It is then put into the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrolment, who present it to the president of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated; who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he

had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return ; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const.*, I, 7.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him ; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const.*, I, 7.

SEC. XLIX.—JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, I, 5.

[*In the Senate.*]

Rule IV.

1. *The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.*

2. *The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.*

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote ; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 *Hats.*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals ; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question ; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in

the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

In both Houses of Congress, all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals. *Const.*, I, 5.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Four. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the Lords in their House have power of judicature, the Commons in their House have power of judicature, and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the Clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parl., 6 H. 8, c. 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24; and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records. they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.*, 261; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. *2 Hats.*, 194, 195.

SEC. L.—ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. *2 Hats.*, 232; 1 *Blackst.*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. 1, 5. But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." 1, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, 11, 3.

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, &c., it adjourns during pleasure; 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SEC. LI.—A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit: by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session; provided some act was passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.*, 165; *Lex. Parl.*, 6, 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*, 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252;

Ruffh. Fac., L. Dict. Parliament; 1 Blackst., 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament, 86.*

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXXII.

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all papers referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another. The Constitution authorizes the President "on extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses, or either of them." I, 3. If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." I, 4. This must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: "Re-

solved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Fac.*, L. D. *Parliament*.

Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.

SEC. LII.—TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Const.*, II, 2.

[In the Senate.]

Rule XXXVI—Clause 3.

3. *All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.*

Rule XXXVII—Clause 3.

3. *All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence; in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors.*

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hylton*, 3 *Dallas's Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214.

An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russell's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature—the President originating and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States; for surely the President and Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e.g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.
[In the Senate.] Rule XXXVII.

1. *When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee, or to print it, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.*

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments as the case may be; which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two-thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress, as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

3. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence; in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors.

SEC. LIII.—IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const., I, 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. *Const., I, 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const., II, 4.*

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const., III, 2.*

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

Jurisdiction. The Lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib.*, 84. The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; 2 *Wooddeson*, 576, 601; 3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1610, 1618, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 9 *Seld.*, 1656; 73 *Seld.*, 1604-18.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Wood.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order for his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 *June*, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appear, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and lest he should fly. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray.*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor, his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on accusation for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the Commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law, but not in capital cases. *Seld. Jud.*, 102, 105.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.*, 274; 2 *Rush.*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.* 442; 3 *Lords' Journ.*, 13 Nov., 1643; 2 *Wood.*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Wood.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, &c. There may be a replication, rejoinder, &c. *Sel. Jud.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. II. of Commons*, 6 March, 1640-1.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce, 1 *R.*, 2, a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the Commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The *Ld. Berkeley*, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L. 2*, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been patria sua. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 126. In 1 *H.* 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given, in Parliament. *Id.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" 2 *Hale, P. C.*, 275; consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 *Wood.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital *Id.* 58, 158 as well as not capital; 162.

The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 *Wood.*, 612.

Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud.*, 168, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.*, 14; 2 *Wood.*, 611. The Chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Wood.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments, (but 2 *Wood.*, 614, contra,) but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; 4 *Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, May 15, 1971; 2 *Wood.*, 618.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE SENATE, NOT EMBRACED IN THE RULES, AND SUCH PARTS OF ACTS AS AFFECT THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

THE LAST SESSION OF A CONGRESS EXPIRES AT 12 O'CLOCK MERIDIAN ON THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH.

On the 3d of March, 1851, on which day the Thirty-first Congress expired, and on which the terms of one-third of the members of the Senate would also expire, the Senate being in session at 12 o'clock midnight, a Senator (Mr. Mason, of Virginia) expressed a doubt, believing that his present term of service expired at that hour, whether he could continue to act as a Senator unless he were qualified under his credentials of re-election, and desired that the oath of office be administered to him by the President of the Senate under those credentials.

The Senate thereupon passed, by a vote of twenty-seven yeas to eleven nays, the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the second session of the Thirty-first Congress does not expire under the Constitution until 12 o'clock on the 4th of March instant, the honorable James M. Mason, a Senator-elect from the State of Virginia, is not entitled to take the oath of office at this time, to wit, on the 4th of March, at 1 o'clock a. m.

[Sen. Jour., 31st Cong., 2d sess., p. 251.]

LIMITATION AS TO LENGTH OF SERVICE AND AGE OF PAGES OF THE SENATE.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to classify the pages of the Senate so that at the close of the present and each succeeding Congress one-half the number shall be removed,

and in no case shall a page be appointed younger than 12 years, or remain in office after the age of 16 years, or for a longer time than two Congresses, or four years.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 33d Cong., p. 514; 3d sess. 41st Cong., p. 26.]

PAYMENT OF WITNESSES.

Resolved, That the rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the sum of three dollars. For each mile he shall travel in coming to, or going from, the place of examination, the sum of five cents each way: *Provided*, That witnesses residing west of the one hundred and tenth meridian shall be paid the sum of seven cents each way, for each mile they shall travel in coming to, or going from, the place of examination, when the place of examination shall be east of the Mississippi River; but nothing shall be paid for traveling when the witness has been summoned at the place of examination.

[Sen. Jour., 2d sess. 44th Cong., p. 51.]

THE ADMINISTERING OF OATHS TO, AND THE EXAMINATION OF, WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES OF EITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

(Revised Statutes.)

SEC. 101. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a chairman of a Committee of the Whole, or of any committee of either house of Congress, is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

SEC. 102. Every person who having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either house of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either house, or any committee of either house of Congress, wilfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

meanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 103. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either house of Congress, or by any committee of either house, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

SEC. 104. Whenever a witness, summoned as mentioned in section one hundred and two, fails to testify, and the facts are reported to either house, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, as the case may be, shall certify the fact, under the seal of the Senate or House, to the district attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

SEC. 859. No testimony given by a witness before either house or before any committee of either house of Congress shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. But an official paper or record produced by him is not within the said privilege.

**FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS IN THE
SENATE.**

The Presiding Officer, for the time being, of the Senate of the United States, shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations that are or may be required by the Constitution, or by law, to be taken by any Senator, officer of the Senate, witness, or other person, in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate, and the chief clerk thereof, shall, respectively, have power to administer any oath or affirmation

required by law, or by the rules or orders of the Senate, to be taken by any officer of the Senate, and to any witness produced before it.

[April 18, 1876, 19 Stat., 34.

Any member of either house of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either house of Congress of which he is a member, or any committee thereof.

[June 26, 1884, 23 Stat., 60.

THREE SENATORS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SENATE UPON THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN IN-
STITUTION.

By the act to establish the Smithsonian Institution, it is made the duty of the President of the Senate to appoint three Senators to serve upon the Board of Regents of the Institution. They shall serve during the terms for which they are chosen as Senators, and when vacancies occur, by reason of the expiration of the term of any Senator, the power to fill such vacancy is, by law, vested in the President of the Senate.

[Sen. Jour., 2d sess. 30th Cong., 357-359.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE.

In addition to the other members of the Board of Visitors to be appointed by the President, according to existing law, to attend the annual examination of cadets at the United States Military Academy, there shall be on every such board two Senators, to be designated by the Vice-President, or the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; such designations respectively to be made at the session of Congress next preceding the time of such examinations; and the Senators and members so appointed shall make full report of their action as such visitors, with

their views and recommendations in regard to the said Military Academy, within twenty days after the meeting of Congress, at the session next succeeding the time of their appointment.* [Stat. 16, 67.]

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY TO BE APPOINTED BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

There shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of the Naval Academy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President, and two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as Visitors by the Vice-President, or President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, at the session of Congress next preceding such examination. Each member of said Board shall receive not exceeding eight cents per mile traveled by the most direct route from his residence to Annapolis, and eight cents per mile for each mile from said place to his residence on returning.†

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND
DUMB TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

In addition to the directors provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed, as follows: One Senator, by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives, by the Speaker of the House, who shall hold their offices for the term of a single Congress and be eligible to re-appointment. [Stat. 15, 233.]

* Senators appointed visitors to the Military Academy are allowed payment of their expenses for board and lodging while at the Academy, and a sum as mileage not to exceed eight cents per mile by the shortest mail route from their homes to the Academy and return. These allowances are paid to them at the Academy by the disbursing officer.

† This mileage is paid by the disbursing officer at the Academy.

**DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN
ASYLUM TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.**

In addition to the directors whose appointments are provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed, in the following manner: One Senator, by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives, by the Speaker of the House, who shall hold their offices for a single Congress and be eligible to re-appointment.

[Stat. 17, 360.]

**TRUSTEE OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.**

Two consulting trustees shall be appointed, namely: One Senator of the United States, by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, for the term of four years, and one Member of the House of Representatives, by the Speaker thereof, for the term of two years.

[Stat. 19, May 3, 1876, p. 52.]

**OPERATOR OF TELEGRAPH, SENATE WING, TO BE APPOINTED BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.**

Ordered, That the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint the operator for the Senate wing of the Capitol, provided for in the act in relation to lines of telegraph connecting the Capitol with the various Departments of the Government.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 43d Cong., p. 208.]

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The usual number of documents, being 1,900, and the number of bills and joint resolutions, being 924 for each house, are printed and distributed as follows:

Distribution of Documents.

281

UNBOUND COPIES.

Where delivered.	SENATE.			HOUSE.		
	Docu-ments.	Jour-nal.	Bills.	Docu-ments.	Jour-nal.	Bills.
Document-room of the House	411	265	440	396	.....	440
Office of the Clerk of the House.....	20	20	20	149	149	308
Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.....	243	.....	244	190	.....	134
Office of the Secretary of the Senate ..	6	6	15	6	.....	8
Folding-room of the Senate	190	115	170	.....	.....	.....
Department of State	30	30	15	30	30	15
Department of the Interior .....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
War Department .....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....
Navy Department .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Office of the Public Printer	4	4	4	4	4	4
File copies.....	36	10	16	31	10	15
Total	940	468	924	806	211	924

BOUND COPIES

Where delivered.	SENATE.		HOUSE.	
	Docu-ments.	Jour-nal.	Docu-ments.	Jour-nal.
Secretary of the Senate .....	.....	150	.....	150
Senate document-room	114	180	114	114
House document-room.....	313	313	416	416
Senate folding-room	43	43	.....	.....
Department of State	10	10	10	10
Department of the Interior	420	1,970	470	2,020
Clerk of the House of Representatives for Governors of States.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Library of Congress	52	52	52	52
Library of the House of Representatives	7	7	30	30
Library of the Court of Claims .....	.....	.....	2	2
Office of the Public Printer.....	1	1	.....	.....
Total	960	2,726	1,094	2,917

EXTRA COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

If any person desiring extra copies of any document printed at the Government Printing Office by authority of law, shall, previously to its being put to press, notify the Public Printer of the number of copies wanted, and shall pay to him in advance the estimated cost thereof, and ten per centum thereon, the Public Printer may, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, furnish the same. [R. S., s. 3809.

That the Public Printer be authorized to bind at the Government Printing Office any books, maps, charts, or documents published by authority of Congress, upon application of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, upon payment of the actual cost of such binding. [Stat. 20, chap. 6, p. 5.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

That from and after the passage of this act the Congressional Record, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained, shall, under the frank of a member of Congress, or Delegate, to be written by himself, be carried in the mail free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. [Stat. 18, 343.

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, or member of the House of Representatives, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof. [Stat. 18, 347.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS AND SEEDS.

That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress, or Delegate, receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with agricultural reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, pass through the mails

free of charge. And the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-Delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as members and Delegates.

[Stat. 18, 343.]

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

That from and after the passage of this act Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mails free, all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of each Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the first Monday of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

[Stat. 20, 356.]

That it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That every such letter or package to entitle it to pass free shall bear over the words "Official business" an indorsement showing also the name of the Department, and, if from a bureau or office, the names of the Department and bureau or office, as the case may be, whence transmitted. And if any person shall make use of any such official envelope to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

[19 Stat., 335.]

That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, it shall be the duty of each of the Executive Departments of the United States to provide for itself and its subordinate offices the necessary envelopes;

and in addition to the indorsement designating the Department in which they are to be used, the penalty for the unlawful use of these envelopes shall be stated thereon. [19 Stat., 336.]

Subsequently the following proviso was passed, viz: *Provided*, That the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail free, all public documents printed by order of Congress, and in the manner provided by section seven of the "act establishing post-roads, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1877.

[Statutes at Large, vol. 20, p. 10.]

The provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "An act establishing post-routes, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, for the transmission of official mail-matter, be, and they are hereby, extended to all officers of the United States Government, not including members of Congress, the envelopes of such matter in all cases to bear appropriate indorsements containing the proper designation of the office from which or officer from whom the same is transmitted, with a statement of the penalty for their misuse. And the provisions of said fifth and sixth sections are hereby likewise extended and made applicable to all official mail-matter of the Smithsonian Institution: *Provided*, That any Department or officer authorized to use the penalty envelopes may inclose them with return address to any person or persons from or through whom official information is desired, the same to be used only to cover such official information, and indorsements relating thereto: *Provided further*, That any letter or packet to be registered by either of the Executive Departments, or Bureaus thereof, or by the Agricultural Department, or by the Public Printer, may be registered without the payment of any registry fee; and any part-paid letter or packet addressed to either of said Departments or Bureaus may be delivered free; but where there is good reason to believe the omis-

sion to prepay the full postage thereon was intentional, such letter or packet shall be returned to the sender: *Provided further*, That this act shall not extend or apply to pension agents or other officers who receive a fixed allowance as compensation for their services, including expenses of postages. And section thirty-nine hundred and fifteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the same relates to stamps and stamped envelopes for official purposes, is hereby repealed.

[Laws 48th Cong., 1st sess., p. 158.]

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be five thousand dollars per annum; and in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session: *Provided*, That hereafter, mileage-accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[July 28, 1866; 14 Stat., 323.]

Mileage for two sessions only, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: On the first day of each regular session, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for one session; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session.

[Aug. 16, 1856; 11 Stat., 48.]

On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law; and on the first day of the second, or any subsequent session he shall receive his mileage as now allowed.

[Dec. 23, 1857; 11 Stat., 367.]

A yearly allowance of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for stationery and newspapers is now made to Senators.

[March 3, 1869; 15 Stat., 284.]

When any book is ordered to and received by any member or delegate, by a resolution of either or both Houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation of such member or delegate, except books ordered to be printed by the Congressional Printer during the Congress for which the member or delegate was elected.

[R. S., sec. 42.]

No compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates on account of postage.

[R. S., sec. 44.]

Each Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law.

[15 Stat., 24; March 29, 1867.]

That the said compensation which shall be due to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President thereof; and that which shall be due to the Representatives and Delegates shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

[Jan. 22, 1818; 3 Stat., 404.]

All certificates which have been or may be granted by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of the several houses and to such Delegates, are, and ought to be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be, conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States.

[Sept. 30, 1850; 9 Stat., 523.]

In all cases of vacancy in either house of Congress, by death or otherwise, of any member elected or appointed thereto, after the commencement of the Congress to which he shall have been elected, each person afterwards elected or appointed to fill such vacancy shall be compensated and paid from the time the compensation of his predecessor ceased.

[July 12, 1862; 12 Stat., 624.]

In the event of the death of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress, he shall be neither entitled to mileage or compensation; and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of its compensation, computed at the rate of [three] *five* thousand dollars per annum, as he may not have received, and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid.

[Aug. 16, 1856; 11 Stat., 48.

That whenever, hereafter, any person elected a member of the Senate and House of Representatives shall die after the commencement of the Congress to which he shall have been so elected, compensation shall be computed and paid to his widow, or if no widow survive him, to his heirs at law, for the period that shall have elapsed from the commencement of such Congress as aforesaid to the time of his death at the rate of [three] *five* thousand dollars per annum: *Provided, however,* That compensation shall be computed and paid in all cases for a period of not less than three months: *And provided further,* That in no case shall constructive mileage be computed or paid.

That the compensation of each person elected, or appointed afterward, to supply the vacancy so occasioned, shall hereafter be computed and paid from the time the compensation of his predecessor is hereby directed to be computed and paid for, and not otherwise.

[March 3, 1859; 11 Stat., 442.

That Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the fourth day of March, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented in the Senate, but who have had no opportunity to be qualified, may receive their compensation monthly, from the beginning of their term, until there shall be a session of the Senate.

[22 Stat., 632.

The President of the Senate *pro tempore*, when there shall be no Vice-President or the Vice-President shall become President of the

288 *Duties Imposed by Law on the Secretary of the Senate.*

United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President.

[Stat. 11, 48.]

The pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be eight thousand dollars per annum.

[Stat. 14, 323.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The moneys which may be appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury, in requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be kept, disbursed and accounted for by him according to law, and the Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer.

[R. S., sec. 56.]

The Secretary of the Senate shall, within thirty days after entering upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition upon the Treasury to draw any portion of the moneys appropriated for the compensation of members and officers or the contingent expenses of the Senate, give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn by him from the Treasury as disbursing officer of the Senate.

[R. S., sec. 57.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and submit to the two houses respectively, at the commencement of each session of Congress, the following statements in writing:

First. A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective houses, together with the time that each clerk or other person and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums

paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers, have been usually employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better dispatch of business.

Second. A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each house has been expended during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent.

[R. S., sec. 60.]

Each of the statements required by the preceding section shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands.

[R. S., sec. 61.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated annually to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.

[R. S., sec. 62.]

All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress at the commencement of each regular session. [R. S., sec. 63.]

290 *Duties Imposed by Law on the Secretary of the Senate.*

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, as soon as may be after the close of each session of Congress, prepare and publish a statement of all appropriations made during the session, a statement of the new offices created and the salaries attached to each, and a statement of the offices the salaries attached to which are increased, and the amount of such increase.

[R. S., sec. 64.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall annually advertise, once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, during the next session of Congress with the necessary stationery. [LAWS, 2, 43, p. 316; R. S., sec. 65.]

The advertisement published under the preceding section must describe the kind of stationery required, and must require the proposals to be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance.

[R. S., sec. 66.]

All such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when the same shall be opened in the presence of at least two persons, and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a time to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract.

The three preceding sections shall not prevent either the Secretary or the Clerk from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationery required to be furnished.

[R. S., sec. 68.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, in disbursing the public moneys for the use of the

two houses, respectively, purchase only articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the articles required can be procured of such growth and manufacture upon as good terms as to quality and price as are demanded for like articles of foreign growth and manufacture.

[R. S., sec. 69.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers.

[R. S., sec. 70.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, are entitled, for transcribing and certifying extracts from the Journal of the Senate or the Executive Journal of the Senate when the injunction of secrecy has been removed, or from the Journal of the House of Representatives, except when such transcripts are required by an officer of the United States in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to receive from the persons for whom such transcripts are prepared the sum of ten cents for each sheet containing one hundred words.

[R. S., sec. 71.]

The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, shall, severally, make out and return to Congress, on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account.

[R. S., sec. 72.]

All petitions and bills praying or providing for the satisfaction of private claims against the Government, founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, shall, unless otherwise ordered by resolution of the house in which they are introduced, be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with all the accompanying documents, to the Court of Claims.

[R. S., sec. 1060.]

The Secretary of the Senate shall furnish annually to the library of the Academy (West Point) one copy of each document published, during the preceding year, by the Senate.

[R. S., sec. 1332.]

The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the close of each session thereof, deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

[R. S., sec. 1775.]

No printing or binding shall be done, or blank books furnished, for either house of Congress, except on the written order of the Secretary of the Senate, or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively.

[R. S., sec. 3789.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall cause to be sent to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, in Ohio, and to the branches at Augusta, in Maine, Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, Hampton, in Virginia, and the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown Springs, near Knightstown, in Indiana, each, one copy of each of the following documents: The

journals of each House of Congress at each and every session; all laws of Congress; the annual messages of the President, with accompanying documents; the daily Congressional Record, and all other documents or books which may be printed and bound by order of either House of Congress; and the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives the documents referred to in this section.

[Stat. at L., vol. 21, p. 322.]

The Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion, to advance to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to meet any extraordinary expenses arising during the recess of the Senate.

[Stat. at L., vol. 22, p. 338.]

That when any duty is imposed upon a committee of the Senate involving expenses which are ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee charged with such duty, the receipt of the chairman of such committee for any sum paid to him or his order out of said contingent fund by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken and passed by the accounting officers of Treasury as a full and sufficient voucher; but it shall be the duty of such chairman, as soon as practicable, to furnish vouchers in detail for the disbursement of such moneys to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall file them with the accounting officers aforesaid; and this provision shall apply to all cases in which orders of the Senate have already been made.

[Stat. at L., vol. 20, p. 419.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOOR-KEEPER OF THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Rep-

representatives, shall, severally; make out and return to Congress, on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account. [R. S., sec. 72.]

The Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Representatives shall perform the usual services pertaining to their respective offices during the session of Congress, and shall in the recess, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, take care of the apartments occupied by the respective Houses, and provide fuel and other accommodations for their subsequent session. [R. S., sec. 73.]

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary for preserving the peace and securing the Capitol from defacement, and for the protection of the public property therein, and they shall have power to arrest and detain any person violating such regulations until such person can be brought before the proper authorities for trial. [R. S., sec. 1830.]

The members of the Capitol Police shall be appointed by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses and the Architect of the Capitol, and shall be paid their salaries on the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, or either of them. The Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses shall select and regulate the uniforms and equipments of the Capitol Police.

[R. S., secs. 1821 and 1824.]

Hereafter, whenever any deceased Senator or member of the House of Representatives shall be actually interred in the Congressional Cemetery, so called, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, in the case of a Senator, and of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, in the case of a member of the House, to have a monument erected, of granite, with suitable inscriptions, and the cost of the same shall be a charge upon and paid out either

from the contingent funds of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, to whichever the deceased may have belonged, and any existing omissions of monuments or inscriptions, as aforesaid, are hereby directed and authorized to be supplied in like manner, and all laws upon the subject of monuments in the Congressional Cemetery are hereby repealed.

[Statutes at Large, vol. 19, page 54.]

It shall be the duty of the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or that may hereafter accumulate, in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective houses and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury; and they shall, at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, report to their respective houses the amount of said sales.

[Statutes at Large, vol. 22, page 337.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
PRINTING.

There shall be a Joint Committee on Public Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated.

[R. S., sec. 3756.]

The Joint Committee on Public Printing shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing, but no arrangement entered into by them shall take effect until it has been approved by that house of Congress to which the printing belongs, or by both houses when the printing delayed relates to the business of both.

[R. S., sec. 3757.]

The Joint Committee on Public Printing shall appoint a competent person who shall edit such portion of the documents accompanying the annual reports of the Departments as they may deem suit-

able for popular distribution, and prepare an alphabetical index thereto.

[R. S., sec. 75.]

A Congressional Directory shall be compiled at each session of Congress under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, and the first edition for each session shall be ready for distribution within one week after the commencement thereof.

[R. S., sec. 77.]

Until a contract for publishing the debates of Congress is made, such debates shall be printed by the Congressional Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing.

[R. S., sec. 78.]

The Joint Committee on Public Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing, and the Congressional Printer shall, under their direction, advertise in two newspapers, published in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Cincinnati, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished to applicants by the Congressional Printer, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the Public Printing.

[R. S., sec. 3767.]

The advertisement shall specify the minimum portion of each quality of paper required for either three months, six months, or one year, as the Joint Committee on Public Printing may determine; but when the minimum portion so specified exceeds, in any case, one thousand reams, it shall state that proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more.

[R. S., sec. 3768.]

The sealed proposals to furnish paper shall be opened in presence of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, and the contracts shall be awarded by them to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government; but they shall not consider any proposal which is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person making it is a manufacturer of or dealer in the description of paper which he proposes to furnish.

[R. S., sec. 3770.]

In case of difference of opinion between the Congressional Printer and any contractor for paper respecting its quality, the matter of

difference shall be determined by the Joint Committee on Public Printing.

[R. S., sec. 3774.

If any contractor shall fail to comply with his contract, either as to time of delivery or as to quantity, quality or weight of paper, the Congressional Printer shall report such default to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, when Congress is in session, or to the Secretary of the Interior when Congress is not in session; and he shall, under the direction of the committee or of the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, enter into a new contract with the lowest and best bidder, for the interest of the Government, among those whose proposals were rejected at the last opening of bids; or he shall advertise for new proposals under the regulations hereinbefore stated; and during the interval which may thus occur, he shall, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing or the Secretary of the Interior, as above provided, purchase in open market, at the lowest market price, all paper necessary for the public printing.

[R. S., sec. 3775.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing is hereby authorized to give permission to the Public Printer to purchase material in open market whenever in their opinion it would not promote the public interest to advertise for proposals, and to make contracts for the same: *Provided, however,* That the purchases authorized by this act shall not in any term of six months exceed the sum of fifty dollars for any particular article required.

[Stat. at L., vol. 20, p. 22.

When the probable total cost of the maps or plates accompanying one work or document exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, the lithographing or engraving thereof shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, after advertisement by the Congressional Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing. But the Committee may authorize him to make immediate contracts for lithographing or engraving, whenever in their opinion the exigencies of the public service do not justify advertisement for proposals.

[R. S., sec. 3780.

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

There shall be a Joint Committee on the Library, to consist of three members on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives, to superintend and direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by law.* [Former Joint Rule, 20.]

That the portion of the Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library on the part of the Senate remaining in office as Senators shall, during the recess of Congress, exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred by law upon the Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library. [Stat. at L., vol. 22, p. 592.]

The unexpended balance of any sums appropriated by Congress for the increase of the general library, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be laid out under the direction of a Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives. [R. S., sec. 82.]

The Joint Committee upon the Library is authorized to establish regulations, not inconsistent with law, in relation to the Library of Congress or either department thereof; and from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal the same; but such regulations as to the law library shall be subject to those imposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court under sec. 95 R. S. [R. S., sec. 85.]

The Joint Committee upon the Library may, at any time, exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of the Library, or documents, or other matter in the Library not deemed proper to it, as they deem best. [R. S., sec. 86.]

The Joint Committee upon the Library may, from time to time, appoint such agents as they deem requisite, to carry into effect the

* The Joint Committee on the Library was created by a Joint Rule December 11, 1843, and continued under such rules until the passage of Senate Resolution of August 14, 1876, declaring that there were no joint rules in force. A Committee on Library is now authorized and appointed under the standing rules of each House, and empowered to act jointly with the like Committee of the other House.

donation and exchange of documents and other publications placed at their disposal for the purpose. [R. S., sec. 87.

There shall be a superintendent, assistant, and two additional laborers, in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses, who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[R. S., sec. 1827.

The Joint Committee on the Library, whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts, on behalf of Congress, which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol.

[R. S., sec. 1831.

No work of art, not the property of the United States, shall be exhibited in the Capitol, nor shall any room in the Capitol be used for private studios or works of art, without permission from the Joint Committee on the Library, given in writing ; and it shall be the duty of the Architect of the Capitol Extension to carry these provisions into effect.

[Statutes at Large, vol. 18, p. 376.

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to grant the privilege of using and drawing books from the Library in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as members of Congress, to any of the following persons :

First. Heads of Departments.

Second. The Chief Justice and associate justices, the reporter, and clerk of the Supreme Court.

Third. Members of the diplomatic corps.

Fourth. The judges and the clerk of the Court of Claims.

Fifth. The Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Senate.

Seventh. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Eighth. The chaplains of the two houses of Congress.

300 *Duties Imposed on the Committee on Contingent Expenses.*

Ninth. The Solicitor of the Treasury.

Tenth. The financial agent of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Eleventh. The Smithsonian Institution, through its Secretary.

Twelfth. Any person, when in the District of Columbia, who has been President.

[R. S., sec. 94.]

And also the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution resident in Washington.

[Statutes at Large, vol. 18, p. 512.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

No payment shall be made from the contingent fund of either house of Congress, unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, respectively.

[R. S., sec. 76.]

All improvements, alterations, additions and repairs of the Capitol building shall hereafter be made by the direction and under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol Extension, and the same shall be paid for by the Secretary of the Interior out of the appropriations for such extension, and from no other appropriation; and no furniture or carpets for either house shall hereafter be purchased without the written order of the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the Senate, or without the written order of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, for the House.

[R. S., sec. 1816.]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES.

(Revised Statutes.)

SEC. 1767. Every person holding any civil office to which he has been or hereafter may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act

therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 1768. During any recess of the Senate the President is authorized, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of the courts of the United States, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed, in his discretion, by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the mean time; and the person so designated shall take the oath and give the bond required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs the duties of such officer, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of the office, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended. The President shall, within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not, and also in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to the same session of the Senate for the office.

SEC. 1769. The President is authorized to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation, or expiration of term of office, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter. And if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is made to an office so vacant or temporarily filled during such next

session of the Senate, the office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, until it is filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

SEC. 1770. That nothing in sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven, seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, or seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law.

SEC. 1771. Every person who, contrary to the provisions of the four preceding sections, accepts any appointment to or employment in any office, or holds or exercises or attempts to hold or exercise, any such office or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1772. Every removal, appointment, or employment made, had, or exercised, contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed a high misdemeanor, and every person guilty thereof shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1773. The President is authorized to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 1774. Whenever the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designates, authorizes, or employs any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secre-

tary of the Treasury thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.

SEC. 1775. The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the close of each session thereof, deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

SEC. 1760. No money shall be paid from the Treasury to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary, in any office, when the office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless such office is subsequently sanctioned by law.

SEC. 1761. No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 1762. No money shall be paid or received from the Treasury or paid or received from or retained out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive; nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument providing for or relating to

such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

AN ACT TO REGULATE AND IMPROVE THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission. Said commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States.

The President may remove any commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of commissioners.

The commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. And each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners :

FIRST. To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the

United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

SECOND. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement, under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place.

Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Sixth, that no person in said service has any right to use his

official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Seventh, there shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission, when competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioners as to the manner of giving notice.

Eighth, that notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission.

And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

THIRD. Said commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

FOURTH. Said commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act.

FIFTH. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the

rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. That said commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The commission shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer, and a messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of one thousand six hundred dollars a year, and the latter at the rate of six hundred dollars a year. The commission shall, at Washington, and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such State or Territory in the place of any one so selected. Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory, examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster, and other officers of the United States, at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by

said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied, and the necessary printing to be done for said commission.

SEC. 5. That any said commissioner, examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in the public service who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in co-operation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination according to any such rules or regulations, or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under

the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service, at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be all together as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed, in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Second. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service, at each post-office, or under any postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Third. That from time to time said Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of an office, shall, on the direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective depart-

ments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination.

SEC. 7. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereinunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

SEC. 8. That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

SEC. 9. That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades.

SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given

by any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 13. No officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or

to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, January sixteenth, 1883.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA.

States.	Date of ratification of the Constitution.	Population at date of ratification.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1880.	Area in square miles.	Remarks.
Delaware.....	Dec. 7, 1787	59,096	125,015	146,668	2,120	
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1787	434,373	3,521,951	4,282,891	46,000	
New Jersey.....	Dec. 18, 1787	184,139	906,096	1,131,116	8,300	
Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788	82,548	1,184,109	1,542,180	58,000	Seceded January 19, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of July 15, 1870.
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788	238,141	537,454	622,700	4,750	
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 6, 1788	378,787	1,457,351	1,783,085	7,800	
Maryland.....	Apr. 26, 1788	319,728	780,894	934,043	11,124	
South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788	249,073	705,666	995,577	34,000	Seceded December 20, 1860. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.
New Hampshire.....	June 21, 1788	141,899	318,300	346,091	9,280	
Virginia.....	June 26, 1788	747,610	1,225,163	1,512,565	38,352	The area of Virginia at the date of ratification was 61,352 square miles, but December 31, 1862, a portion of its territory was set off and admitted into the Union as a free and independent State under the name of West Virginia. The State seceded April 17, 1861, and was readmitted to representation by act of January 26, 1870.
New York.....	July 26, 1788	340,120	4,382,759	5,082,871	47,000	
North Carolina.....	Nov. 21, 1789	393,751	1,071,361	1,399,750	50,704	Seceded May 21, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 4, 1868.
Rhode Island.....	May 29, 1790	68,825	217,353	276,531	1,306	

States admitted into the Union.

TABLE OF STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION.

States.	Date of admission.	Population at time of admission.	Population 1870.	Population 1880.	Area in square miles.	Formation.
Vermont.....	Mar. 4, 1791	85,539	330,551	332,286	10,212	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of New York.
Kentucky.....	June 1, 1792	73,677	1,321,011	1,648,690	37,680	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796	77,262	1,258,320	1,522,359	45,600	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina. Seceded May 6, 1861. Readmitted to representation by joint resolution of July 24, 1866.
Ohio.....	Nov. 29, 1802	41,915	2,565,260	3,198,062	39,964	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Louisiana.....	Apr. 8, 1812	76,556	726,915	939,946	41,346	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France under the treaty of Paris of April, 1803. Seceded January 26, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816	63,897	1,680,637	1,978,301	33,809	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817	75,512	827,922	1,131,597	47,156	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of Georgia and South Carolina. Seceded January 9, 1861. Readmitted to representation by act of February 23, 1870.
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818	34,620	2,539,891	3,077,871	55,410	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819	144,317	996,992	1,262,595	59,722	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of South Carolina and Georgia. Seceded January 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 13, 1868.
Maine.....	Mar. 15, 1820	298,335	626,915	648,936	35,000	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Massachusetts.
Missouri.....	Aug. 10, 1821	66,586	1,721,295	2,168,380	65,359	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803.
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836	52,240	484,471	802,595	52,108	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803.
	Jan. 26, 1837	200,000	1,184,059	1,656,937	56,451	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.

States admitted into the Union.

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Florida	Mar. 3, 1845	54,477	187,748	269,493	59,268	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Spain by treaty of 1819. Seceded January 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, June 25, 1868.
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	290,000	818,579	1,591,749	274,356	This State was originally a part of the Republic of Mexico, but, by a successful revolt, the people established for themselves an independent republican government, and were subsequently annexed to the United States. Seceded February 1, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of March 30, 1870.
Iowa	Dec. 28, 1846	81,990	1,194,000	1,624,615	55,045	Formed from a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin, as the "Territory of Iowa," June 12, 1838.
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	210,596	1,054,670	1,315,497	53,994	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Michigan, as the "Territory of Wisconsin," April 30, 1836.
California	Sept. 9, 1850	107,000	560,247	864,694	188,981	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of February 2, 1848.
Minnesota	May 11, 1858	150,042	439,706	780,773	83,531	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by the treaty of April 30, 1803.
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	52,465	90,923	174,768	95,274	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the treaty with France of April 30, 1803, the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819, and the treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846.
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	107,806	364,399	906,096	81,318	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France, by the treaty of April 30, 1803, and by the State of Texas, in the settlement of her boundaries, in 1850.
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862	376,683	442,014	618,457	23,000	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Nevada	Oct. 31, 1864	6,857	42,491	62,266	112,090	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of February 2, 1848.
Nebraska	Mar. 1, 1867	Estimated. 60,000	122,993	452,402	75,995	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by the treaty of April 30, 1803.
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	Estimated. 150,000	39,864	194,327	104,500	Formed from portions of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by the treaty of April 30, 1803, and of that ceded by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of February 2, 1848.

Territories.

TABLE OF TERRITORIES, SHOWING DATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION.

Territories.	Date of establishment of territorial government.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1880.	Area in square miles.	Formation.
New Mexico.....	Sept. 9, 1850	91,874	119,565	121,201	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	86,786	143,963	84,476	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.
Washington.....	Mar. 2, 1853	23,955	75,116	69,994	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803. The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the "Oregon Treaty," of June 15, 1846.
Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1861	14,181	135,177	150,932	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.
Arizona.....	Feb. 24, 1863	9,658	40,440	113,916	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico; part by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, and part by what is known as the "Gadsden purchase," in 1859.
Idaho.....	Mar. 3, 1863	14,999	32,610	86,204	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.
Montana.....	May 26, 1864	20,595	39,150	143,776	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.
Wyoming.....	July 25, 1868	9,118	20,789	97,883	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, by treaty of April 30, 1803.
Alaska.....	May 17, 1884	*70,461	*33,426	577,390	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Russia, by treaty of March 30, 1867.
District of Columbia.....	.....	131,700	177,624	About 60	The District of Columbia was established under the 17th clause, 8th section, 1st article, of the Constitution of the United States. The territory embraced in the District was ceded to the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by the State of Maryland, by act of her legislature of December 23, 1788, and by the State of Virginia, by act of her legislature of December 3, 1789. These cessions were accepted by Congress, by act of July 16, 1790, and the lines and bounds of the District were established by a proclamation of the President, George Washington, March 30, 1791. By an act of July 9, 1846, Congress retro-ceded the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. The present government of the District is administered by a board of three commissioners, appointed by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress of June 20, 1874.

* These are the figures given in the reports of the ninth and tenth census.

**ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 4, 1885.**

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TERM, 1789-1793.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*; JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	George Washington, esq.	John Adams, esq.	Samuel Huntington, esq.	John Jay, esq.	John Hancock, esq.	Robert H. Harrison, esq.	George Clinton, esq.	John Rutledge, esq.	John Milton, esq.	James Armstrong, esq.	Edward Telfair, esq.	Benjamin Lincoln, esq.
5	New Hampshire	5	5										
10	Massachusetts	10	10										
7	Connecticut	7	5	2									
7	New Jersey	10	6		5								
10	Pennsylvania	10	6			10							
3	Delaware	6	3		3								
6	Maryland	6	6				6						
10	Virginia	10	5		1	1		3					
7	South Carolina	7				1			6				
7	Georgia	5								2	1	1	1
69		69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1

ELECTION FOR THE SECOND TERM, 1793-1797.**GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President*; JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President*.**

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	George Washington, of Virginia.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	George Clinton, of New York.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Aaron Burr, of New York.
6	New Hampshire	6	6			
16	Massachusetts	16	16			
4	Rhode Island	4	4			
9	Connecticut	9	9			
3	Vermont	3	3			
12	New York	12		12		
7	New Jersey	7	7			
15	Pennsylvania	15	14	1		
8	Delaware	8	8			
21	Maryland	21		21		
4	Kentucky	4			4	
12	North Carolina	12		12		
8	South Carolina	8	7			1
4	Georgia	4		4		
132	132	77	50	4	1

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM, 1797-1801.

JOHN ADAMS, *President*; THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.	Aaron Burr, of New York.	Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts.	O. Ellsworth, of Connecticut.	John Jay, of New York.	George Clinton, of New York.	S. Johnston, of North Carolina.	James Iredell, of North Carolina.	George Washington, of Virginia.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	John Henry, of Maryland.
3	Tennessee.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Kentucky.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	Georgia.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
8	South Carolina.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
12	North Carolina.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
21	Virginia.....	1	20	1	1	1	15	1	3	3	3	1	1	1
11	Maryland.....	7	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	Delaware.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
15	Pennsylvania.....	1	14	2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
7	New Jersey.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
12	New York.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
9	Connecticut.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
4	Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
16	Massachusetts.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4	Vermont.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	New Hampshire.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
139	.....	71	68	59	30	15	11	5	7	2	3	2	1	2

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTH TERM, 1801-1805.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President*; AARON BURR, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	Aaron Burr, of New York.	John Adams, of Massachusetts.	Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	John Jay, of New York.
6	New Hampshire			6	6	
16	Massachusetts.....			16	16	
4	Rhode Island			4	3	1
9	Connecticut			9	9	
4	Vermont			4	4	
12	New York	12	12			
7	New Jersey			7	7	
15	Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	
3	Delaware			3	3	
10	Maryland	5	5	5	5	
21	Virginia	21	21			
4	Kentucky	4	4			
12	North Carolina.....	8	8	4	4	
3	Tennessee	3	3			
6	South Carolina	6	6			
4	Georgia	4	4			
138	.....	*73	*73	65	64	1

* There being no choice for President by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and February 17, 1801, Thomas Jefferson was chosen by the votes of ten States, to four for Aaron Burr and two *blank*.

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE FIFTH TERM, 1805-1809.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President*; GEORGE CLINTON, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For Presi- dent.		For Vice- President.	
		Thomas Jefferson.	Charles C. Pinckney.	George Clinton.	Rufus King.
7	New Hampshire.....	7		7	
19	Massachusetts.....	19		19	
4	Rhode Island.....	4		4	
9	Connecticut.....		9		9
6	Vermont.....	6		6	
19	New York.....	19		19	
8	New Jersey.....	8		8	
20	Pennsylvania.....	20		20	
3	Delaware.....		3		3
11	Maryland.....	9	2	9	2
24	Virginia.....	24		24	
14	North Carolina.....	14		14	
10	South Carolina.....	10		10	
6	Georgia.....	6		6	
5	Tennessee.....	5		5	
8	Kentucky.....	8		8	
3	Ohio.....	3		3	
176	.....	162	14	162	14

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTH TERM, 1809-1813.

JAMES MADISON, *President*; GEORGE CLINTON, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.			For Vice-President.		
		James Madison, of Virginia.	George Clinton, of New York.	C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.	George Clinton, of New York.	James Madison, of Virginia.	James Monroe, of Virginia.
7	New Hampshire.....				7		
19	Massachusetts.....				19		
4	Rhode Island.....	6			4		
9	Connecticut.....	13			9		
6	Vermont.....	6			6		
10	New York.....	20			10		
8	New Jersey.....				8		
10	Pennsylvania.....	9			10		
20	Delaware.....	24			20		
3	Maryland.....	11			3		
11	Virginia.....	6			11		
24	North Carolina.....	7			24		
14	South Carolina.....	5			14		
6	Georgia.....	3			6		
7	Kentucky.....				7		
5	Tennessee.....				5		
3	Ohio.....				3		
175	122	6	47	113	3	9
							47

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTH TERM, 1813-1817.

JAMES MADISON, *President*; ELBRIDGE GERRY, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For Presi- dent.		For Vice- President.	
		James Madison.	De Witt Clinton.	Elbridge Gerry.	Jared Ingersoll.
8	New Hampshire .....	.....	8	1	7
22	Massachusetts .....	.....	22	2	20
4	Rhode Island .....	.....	4	.....	4
9	Connecticut .....	.....	9	.....	9
8	Vermont	8	.....	8	.....
20	New York .....	.....	20	.....	20
8	New Jersey .....	.....	8	.....	8
25	Pennsylvania	25	.....	25	.....
4	Delaware .....	.....	4	.....	4
11	Maryland	6	5	6	5
25	Virginia	25	.....	25	.....
15	North Carolina	15	.....	15	.....
11	South Carolina	11	.....	11	.....
8	Georgia	8	.....	8	.....
12	Kentucky	12	.....	12	.....
8	Tennessee	8	.....	8	.....
7	Ohio	7	.....	7	.....
3	Louisiana	3	.....	3	.....
217	.....	128	89	131	86

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM, 1817-1821.

JAMES MONROE, *President*; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.				
		James Monroe, of Virginia.	Rufus King, of New York.	Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.	John E. Howard, of Maryland.	James Ross, of Pennsylvania.	John Marshall, of Virginia.	Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.
8	New Hampshire	8		8				
22	Massachusetts		22		22			
4	Rhode Island	4		4				
9	Connecticut		9			5	4	
8	Vermont	8		8				
29	New York	29		29				
8	New Jersey	8		8				
25	Pennsylvania	25		25				
3	Delaware		3					3
8	Maryland	8		8				
25	Virginia	25		25				
15	North Carolina	15		15				
11	South Carolina	11		11				
8	Georgia	8		8				
12	Kentucky	12		12				
8	Tennessee	8		8				
8	Ohio	8		8				
3	Louisiana	3		3				
3	Indiana	3		3				
217	183	34	183	22	5	4	3

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE NINTH TERM, 1821-1825.

JAMES MONROE, *President*; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.				
		James Monroe, of Virginia.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.	Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.	Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.	Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.	Daniel Rodney, of Delaware.
8	New Hampshire	7	1	7			1	
15	Massachusetts	15		7	8			
4	Rhode Island	4		4				
4	Connecticut	4		4				
8	Vermont	8		8				
20	New York	20		20				
8	New Jersey	8		8				
25	Pennsylvania	24		24				
4	Delaware	4						4
11	Maryland	11		10		1		
25	Virginia	25		25				
15	North Carolina	15		15				
11	South Carolina	11		11				
8	Georgia	8		8				
12	Kentucky	12		12				
8	Tennessee	7		7				
8	Ohio	8		8				
3	Louisiana	3		3				
3	Indiana	3		3				
3	Mississippi	2		2				
3	Illinois	3		3				
3	Alabama	3		3				
9	Maine	9		9				
3	Missouri	3		3				
235*	.....	231	1	218	8	1	1	4

*The whole number of electors appointed was 238; but one elector from each of the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Mississippi having died, the number of votes actually cast was 235.

ELECTION FOR THE TENTH TERM, 1805-1809.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *President*; JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each side.	State.	For President.				For Vice-President.					
		Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	William H. Crawford, of Georgia.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	Nathan Sanford, of New York.	Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.	Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
8	New Hampshire.....		8			7			1		
15	Massachusetts.....		15			15					
4	Rhode Island.....		4			3					
8	Connecticut.....		8					8			
7	Vermont.....		7								
36	New York.....	1	26	5	4	29	7				
8	New Jersey.....	8				8					
28	Pennsylvania.....	28				28					
3	Delaware.....		1	2		1					1
11	Maryland.....	7	3	1		10		1			
24	Virginia.....			24				24			
15	North Carolina.....	15				15					
11	South Carolina.....		11			11					
9	Georgia.....			9						9	
14	Kentucky.....				14	7	7				
11	Tennessee.....	11				11					
16	Ohio.....				16		16				
5	Louisiana.....	3	2			5					
5	Indiana.....		5			5					
3	Mississippi.....		3			3					
3	Illinois.....		2	1		3					
5	Alabama.....		5			5					
9	Maine.....		9			9					
3	Missouri.....				3				3		
261	.....	*99	*84	41	37	182	30	24	13	9	1

*No choice for President having been made by the people the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was elected, receiving the votes of thirteen States, to seven for Andrew Jackson, and four for William H. Crawford.

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE ELEVENTH TERM, 1829-1833.

ANDREW JACKSON, *President*; JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.	John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.	Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. William Smith, of South Carolina.
0	Maine.....	1	8	1	8
8	New Hampshire.....		8		8
15	Massachusetts.....		15		15
4	Rhode Island.....		4		4
8	Connecticut.....		8		8
7	Vermont.....		7		7
36	New York.....	20	16	20	16
8	New Jersey.....		8		8
28	Pennsylvania.....	28		28	
3	Delaware.....		3		3
11	Maryland.....	5	6	5	6
24	Virginia.....	24		24	
15	North Carolina.....	15		15	
11	South Carolina.....	11		11	
9	Georgia.....	9		2	7
14	Kentucky.....	14		14	
11	Tennessee.....	11		11	
16	Ohio.....	16		16	
5	Louisiana.....	5		5	
4	Mississippi.....	3		3	
5	Indiana.....	5		5	
3	Illinois.....	3		3	
5	Alabama.....	5		5	
3	Missouri.....	3		3	
261	.....	178	83	171	83
					7

ELECTION FOR THE TWELFTH TERM, 1833-1837.

ANDREW JACKSON, *President*; MARTIN VAN BUREN, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.				For Vice-President.				
		Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	John Floyd, of Virginia.	William Wirt, of Maryland.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.	William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania.	Henry Lee, of Massachusetts.	Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania.
10	Maine	10				10				
7	New Hampshire	7				7				
14	Massachusetts		14				14			
4	Rhode Island		4				4			
8	Connecticut		8				8			
7	Vermont				7					7
42	New York	42				42				
8	New Jersey	8				8				
30	Pennsylvania	30						30		
3	Delaware		3				3			
10	Maryland	3	5			3	5			
23	Virginia	23				23				
15	North Carolina	15				15				
11	South Carolina			11					11	
11	Georgia	11				11				
15	Kentucky		15				15			
15	Tennessee	15				15				
21	Ohio	21				21				
5	Mississippi	5				5				
4	Louisiana	4				4				
9	Indiana	9				9				
5	Illinois	5				5				
7	Alabama	7				7				
4	Missouri	4				4				
88		219	49	11	7	189	49	30	11	7

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTEENTH TERM, 1837-1841.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *President*; RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.					For Vice-President.		
		Martin Van Buren, of New York.	William H. Harrison, of Ohio.	Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.	Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.	Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.	Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	Francis Granger, of New York.	John Tyler, of Virginia.
10	Maine	10					10		
7	New Hampshire	7					7		
14	Massachusetts				14			14	
4	Rhode Island	4					4		
8	Connecticut	8					8		
7	Vermont	7					7		
42	New York	42					42		
8	New Jersey	8					8		
30	Pennsylvania	30					30		
3	Delaware	3					3		
10	Maryland	10							10
23	Virginia	23							23
15	North Carolina	15					15		
11	South Carolina					11			11
11	Georgia			11					11
15	Kentucky	15					15		
15	Tennessee			15					15
21	Ohio	21					21		
5	Louisiana	5					5		
4	Mississippi	4					4		
9	Indiana	9					9		
5	Illinois	5					5		
7	Alabama	7					7		
4	Missouri	4					4		
3	Arkansas	3					3		
3	Michigan	3					3		
294	.....	170	73	26	14	11	*147	*77	47
									23

* There being no choice for Vice-President by the people, the election devolved upon the Senate of the United States. Richard M. Johnson received thirty-three votes, and Francis Granger sixteen votes; Richard M. Johnson was thereupon declared elected Vice-President.

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTEENTH TERM, 1841-1845.

*WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President*; JOHN TYLER, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.			
		William H. Harrison, of Ohio.	Martin Van Buren, of New York.	John Tyler, of Virginia.	R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.	James K. Polk, of Tennessee.
10	Maine	10		10			
7	New Hampshire		7		7		
14	Massachusetts	14		14			
4	Rhode Island	4		4			
8	Connecticut	8		8			
7	Vermont	7		7			
42	New York	42		42			
8	New Jersey	8		8			
30	Pennsylvania	30		30			
3	Delaware	3		3			
10	Maryland	10		10			
23	Virginia		23		22		1
15	North Carolina	15		15			
11	South Carolina		11			11	
11	Georgia	11		11			
15	Kentucky	15		15			
15	Tennessee	15		15			
21	Ohio	21		21			
5	Louisiana	5		5			
4	Mississippi	4		4			
9	Indiana	9		9			
5	Illinois		5		5		
7	Alabama		7		7		
4	Missouri		4		4		
3	Arkansas		3		3		
3	Michigan	3		3			
294	.....	234	60	234	48	11	1

* William Henry Harrison, fourteenth President of the United States, died at Washington, April 4, 1841. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon John Tyler, Vice-President, he accordingly took the oath of office April 6, 1841.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTEENTH TERM, 1845-1849.

JAMES K. POLK, *President*; GEORGE M. DALLAS, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		James K. Polk, of Tennessee.	Henry Clay, of Kentucky.	George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.	Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
9	Maine	9		9	
6	New Hampshire	6		6	
12	Massachusetts		12		12
4	Rhode Island and Providence Plantations		4		4
6	Connecticut		6		6
6	Vermont		6		6
36	New York	36		36	
7	New Jersey		7		7
26	Pennsylvania	26		26	
3	Delaware		3		3
8	Maryland		8		8
17	Virginia	17		17	
11	North Carolina		11		11
9	South Carolina	9		9	
10	Georgia	10		10	
12	Kentucky		12		12
13	Tennessee		13		13
23	Ohio		23		23
6	Louisiana	6		6	
6	Mississippi	6		6	
12	Indiana	12		12	
9	Illinois	9		9	
9	Alabama	9		9	
7	Missouri	7		7	
3	Arkansas	3		3	
5	Michigan	5		5	
275		170	105	170	105

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM, 1853-1857.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, *President*; WILLIAM R. KING, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For Presi- dent.		For Vice- President.	
		Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.	Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.	William R. King, of Alabama.	William A. Graham, of North Carolina.
8	Maine	8		8	
5	New Hampshire	5		5	
13	Massachusetts		13		13
4	Rhode Island	4		4	
6	Connecticut	6		6	
5	Vermont		5		5
35	New York	35		35	
7	New Jersey		7		7
27	Pennsylvania	27		27	
3	Delaware	3		3	
8	Maryland	8		8	
15	Virginia	15		15	
10	North Carolina	10		10	
8	South Carolina	8		8	
10	Georgia	10		10	
12	Kentucky		12		12
12	Tennessee		12		12
23	Ohio	23		23	
6	Louisiana	6		6	
7	Mississippi	7		7	
13	Indiana	13		13	
11	Illinois	11		11	
9	Alabama	9		9	
9	Missouri	9		9	
4	Arkansas	4		4	
6	Michigan	6		6	
3	Florida	3		3	
4	Texas	4		4	
4	Iowa	4		4	
5	Wisconsin	5		5	
4	California	4		4	
296		254	42	254	42

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTEENTH TERM, 1849-1853.

*ZACHARY TAYLOR, *President*; MILLARD FILLMORE, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.	Lewis Cass, of Michigan.	Millard Fillmore, of New York.	W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.
9	Maine		9		9
6	New Hampshire		6		6
12	Massachusetts	12		12	
4	Rhode Island	4		4	
6	Connecticut	6		6	
6	Vermont	6		6	
36	New York	36		36	
7	New Jersey	7		7	
26	Pennsylvania	26		26	
3	Delaware	3		3	
8	Maryland	8		8	
17	Virginia		17		17
11	North Carolina	11		11	
9	South Carolina		9		9
10	Georgia	10		10	
12	Kentucky	12		12	
13	Tennessee	13		13	
23	Ohio		23		23
6	Louisiana	6		6	
6	Mississippi		6		6
12	Indiana		12		12
9	Illinois		9		9
9	Alabama		9		9
7	Missouri		7		7
3	Arkansas		3		3
5	Michigan		5		5
3	Florida	3		3	
4	Texas		4		4
4	Iowa		4		4
4	Wisconsin		4		4
290	.....	163	127	163	127

* Zachary Taylor, seventeenth President of the United States, died at Washington, July 9, 1850. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, he accordingly took the oath of office July 10, 1850.

ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM, 1853-1857.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, *President*; WILLIAM R. KING, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For Presi- dent.		For Vice- President.	
		Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.	Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.	William R. King, of Alabama.	William A. Graham, of North Carolina.
8	Maine	8		8	
5	New Hampshire	5		5	
13	Massachusetts		13		13
4	Rhode Island	4		4	
6	Connecticut	6		6	
5	Vermont		5		5
35	New York	35		35	
7	New Jersey	7		7	
27	Pennsylvania	27		27	
3	Delaware	3		3	
8	Maryland	8		8	
15	Virginia	15		15	
10	North Carolina	10		10	
8	South Carolina	8		8	
10	Georgia	10		10	
12	Kentucky		12		12
12	Tennessee		12		12
23	Ohio	23		23	
6	Louisiana	6		6	
7	Mississippi	7		7	
13	Indiana	13		13	
11	Illinois	11		11	
9	Alabama	9		9	
9	Missouri	9		9	
4	Arkansas	4		4	
6	Michigan	6		6	
3	Florida	3		3	
4	Texas	4		4	
4	Iowa	4		4	
5	Wisconsin	5		5	
4	California	4		4	
296		254	42	254	42

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH TERM, 1857-1861.

JAMES BUCHANAN, *President*; JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.			For Vice-President.		
		James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.	John C. Frémont, of California.	Millard Fillmore, of New York.	John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.	William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.	Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee.
8	Maine	8			8		
5	New Hampshire	5			5		
13	Massachusetts	13			13		
4	Rhode Island	4			4		
6	Connecticut	6			6		
5	Vermont	5			5		
35	New York	35			35		
7	New Jersey	7			7		
27	Pennsylvania	27			27		
3	Delaware	3			3		
8	Maryland			8			8
15	Virginia	15			15		
10	North Carolina	10			10		
8	South Carolina	8			8		
10	Georgia	10			10		
12	Kentucky	12			12		
12	Tennessee	12			12		
23	Ohio	23			23		
6	Louisiana	6			6		
7	Mississippi	7			7		
13	Indiana	13			13		
11	Illinois	11			11		
9	Alabama	9			9		
9	Missouri	9			9		
4	Arkansas	4			4		
6	Michigan	6			6		
3	Florida	3			3		
4	Texas	4			4		
4	Iowa	4			4		
5	Wisconsin	5			5		
4	California	4			4		
296	.....	174	114	8	174	114	8

ELECTION FOR THE NINETEENTH TERM, 1861-1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President*; HANNIBAL HAMLIN, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.				For Vice-President.			
		Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.	John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.	John Bell, of Tennessee.	Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.	Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.	Joseph Lane, of Oregon.	Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.	Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.
8	Maine	8				8			
5	New Hampshire	5				5			
13	Massachusetts	13				13			
4	Rhode Island	4				4			
6	Connecticut	6				6			
5	Vermont	5				5			
35	New York	35				35			
7	New Jersey	4			3	4			3
27	Pennsylvania	27				27			
3	Delaware		3				3		
8	Maryland		8				8		
15	Virginia			15				15	
10	North Carolina		10				10		
8	South Carolina		8				8		
10	Georgia		10				10		
12	Kentucky			12				12	
12	Tennessee			12				12	
23	Ohio	23				23			
6	Louisiana		6				6		
7	Mississippi		7				7		
13	Indiana	13				13			
11	Illinois	11				11			
9	Alabama		9				9		
9	Missouri				9				9
4	Arkansas		4				4		
6	Michigan	6				6			
3	Florida		3				3		
4	Texas		4				4		
4	Iowa	4				4			
5	Wisconsin	5				5			
4	California	4				4			
4	Minnesota	4				4			
3	Oregon	3				3			
303		180	72	39	12	180	72	39	12

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTIETH TERM, 1865-1869.

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President*; ANDREW JOHNSON, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.	George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.	Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.	George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.
7	Maine	7	.....	7	.....
5	New Hampshire	5	.....	5	.....
12	Massachusetts	12	.....	12	.....
4	Rhode Island	4	.....	4	.....
6	Connecticut	6	.....	6	.....
5	Vermont	5	.....	5	.....
33	New York	33	.....	33	.....
7	New Jersey .....	.....	7	.....	7
26	Pennsylvania	26	.....	26	.....
3	Delaware .....	.....	3	.....	3
7	Maryland	7	.....	7	.....
.....	Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Kentucky .....	.....	11	.....	11
.....	Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Ohio	21	.....	21	.....
.....	Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Indiana	13	.....	13	.....
16	Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Alabama	11	.....	11	.....
.....	Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Michigan	8	.....	8	.....
.....	Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Wisconsin	8	.....	8	.....
8	Iowa	8	.....	8	.....
5	California	5	.....	5	.....
4	Minnesota	4	.....	4	.....
3	Oregon	3	.....	3	.....
3	Kansas	3	.....	3	.....
5	West Virginia	5	.....	5	.....
2	Nevada	2	.....	2	.....
233	.....	212	21	212	21

* Abraham Lincoln, the twenty-second President of the United States, was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865, and died the following morning. The duties of the Presidential office devolving in this event upon the Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, he accordingly took the oath of office April 15, 1865.

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST TERM, 1869-1873.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, *President*; SCHUYLER COLFAX, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.	Horatio Seymour, of New York.	Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.	Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.
5	New Hampshire.....	5		5	
12	Massachusetts.....	12		12	
4	Rhode Island.....	4		4	
6	Connecticut.....	6		6	
5	Vermont.....	5		5	
33	New York.....		33		33
7	New Jersey.....		7		7
26	Pennsylvania.....	26		26	
3	Delaware.....		3		3
7	Maryland.....		7		7
	Virginia.....				
9	North Carolina.....			9	
6	South Carolina.....	6		6	
11	Kentucky.....		11		11
10	Tennessee.....	10		10	
21	Ohio.....	21		21	
7	Louisiana.....		7		7
13	Indiana.....	13		13	
	Mississippi.....				
16	Illinois.....	16		16	
8	Alabama.....	8		8	
7	Maine.....	7		7	
11	Missouri.....	11		11	
5	Arkansas.....	5		5	
8	Michigan.....	8		8	
3	Florida.....	3		3	
	Texas.....				
8	Wisconsin.....	8		8	
8	Iowa.....	8		8	
5	California.....	5		5	
4	Minnesota.....	4		4	
	Oregon.....		3		3
3	Kansas.....	3		3	
5	West Virginia.....	5		5	
3	Nevada.....	3		3	
3	Nebraska.....	3		3	
285	Excluding the vote of Georgia.....	214	71	214	74
9	Georgia.....		9		9
294	Including the vote of Georgia.....	214	80	214	80

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND TERM, 1873-1877.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, *President*; HENRY WILSON, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.					For Vice-President.									
		Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.	Honore Greeley, of New York.	B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.	Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.	Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.	David Davis, of Illinois.	Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.	B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.	N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.	George W. Julian, of Indiana.	Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.	John M. Palmer, of Illinois.	Thomas L. Bramlette, of Kentucky.	William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.	Willis B. Mather, of Kentucky.
7	Maine	7						7								
5	New Hampshire.	5						5								
13	Massachusetts	13						13								
4	Rhode Is. and	4						4								
6	Connecticut	6						6								
5	Vermont	5						5								
35	New York	35						35								
9	New Jersey.	9						9								
29	Pennsylvania	29						29								
3	Delaware	3						3								
8	Maryland				8			8								
11	Virginia	11						11								
10	North Carolina.	10						10								
7	South Carolina.	7						7								
11	Georgia		6			2			1		5					
12	Kentucky		4	8				8					3			1
12	Tennessee			12				12								
22	Ohio	22						22								
	Louisiana															
15	Indiana	15						15								
8	Mississippi	8						8								
21	Illinois	21						21								
10	Alabama	10						10								
15	Missouri		8	6		1		6		5		3			1	
	Arkansas															
11	Michigan	11						11								
4	Florida	4						4								
8	Texas			8				8								
10	Wisconsin	10						10								
11	Iowa	11						11								
6	California	6						6								
5	Minnesota	5						5								
3	Oregon	3						3								
5	Kansas	5						5								
5	West Virginia.	5						5								
3	Nevada	3						3								
3	Nebraska	3						3								
352		286	18	42	2	1		286	47	1	5	5	3	3	1	1

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD TERM, 1877-1881.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President*; WILLIAM A. WHEELER, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.	Samuel Tilden, of N. Y.	William A. Wheeler, of New York.	Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
10	Alabama	10	10	10	10
6	Arkansas	6	6	6	6
6	California	6	6	6	6
3	Colorado	3	3	3	3
6	Connecticut	6	6	6	6
3	Delaware	3	3	3	3
4	Florida	4	4	4	4
11	Georgia	11	11	11	11
21	Illinois	21	21	21	21
15	Indiana	15	15	15	15
17	Iowa	17	17	17	17
5	Kansas	5	5	5	5
12	Kentucky	12	12	12	12
8	Louisiana	8	8	8	8
7	Maine	7	7	7	7
8	Maryland	8	8	8	8
13	Massachusetts	13	13	13	13
11	Michigan	11	11	11	11
5	Minnesota	5	5	5	5
8	Mississippi	8	8	8	8
15	Missouri	15	15	15	15
3	Nebraska	3	3	3	3
3	Nevada	3	3	3	3
9	New Hampshire	9	9	9	9
35	New Jersey	35	35	35	35
10	New York	10	10	10	10
22	North Carolina	22	22	22	22
3	Ohio	3	3	3	3
4	Oregon	4	4	4	4
29	Rhode Island	29	29	29	29
7	Pennsylvania	7	7	7	7
12	South Carolina	12	12	12	12
8	Tennessee	8	8	8	8
5	Texas	5	5	5	5
11	Vermont	11	11	11	11
5	Virginia	5	5	5	5
10	West Virginia	10	10	10	10
369	Wisconsin	369	369	369	369
		185	184	185	184

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH TERM, 1881-1885.

*JAMES A. GARFIELD, *President*; CHESTER A. ARTHUR, *Vice-President*.

Number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled.	State.	For President.				For Vice-President.			
		(The vote of Georgia, cast on 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if counted.)		(The vote of Georgia, cast on 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if not counted.)		(The vote of Georgia, cast on 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if counted.)		(The vote of Georgia, cast on 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if not counted.)	
		James A. Garfield, of Ohio.	Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.	James A. Garfield, of Ohio.	Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.	Chester A. Arthur, of New York.	William H. English, of Indiana.	Chester A. Arthur, of New York.	William H. English, of Indiana.
10	Alabama		10		10		10		10
6	Arkansas		6		6		6		6
6	California	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
3	Colorado								
3	Connecticut	3		3		3		3	
3	Delaware		3		3		3		3
3	Florida		4		4		4		4
11	Georgia		11				11		
21	Illinois	21		21		21		21	
15	Indiana	15		15		15		15	
11	Iowa	11		11		11		11	
5	Kansas	5		5		5		5	
12	Kentucky		12		12		12		12
8	Louisiana		8		8		8		8
7	Maine	7		7		7		7	
8	Maryland		8		8		8		8
13	Massachusetts	13		13		13		13	
11	Michigan	11		11		11		11	
5	Minnesota	5		5		5		5	
8	Mississippi		8		8		8		8
15	Missouri		15		15		15		15
3	Nebraska	3		3		3		3	
3	Nevada		3		3		3		3
5	New Hampshire	5		5		5		5	
9	New Jersey		9		9		9		9
35	New York	35		35		35		35	
10	North Carolina		10		10		10		10
22	Ohio	22		22		22		22	
3	Oregon		3		3		3		3
29	Pennsylvania	29		29		29		29	
4	Rhode Island		4		4		4		4
7	South Carolina		7		7		7		7
12	Tennessee		12		12		12		12
8	Texas		8		8		8		8
5	Vermont	5		5		5		5	
11	Virginia		11		11		11		11
5	West Virginia		5		5		5		5
10	Wisconsin	10		10		10		10	
369		214	155	214	144	214	155	214	144

* James A. Garfield, the twenty-seventh President of the United States, was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, and died from the effects of his wounds September 19, 1881. The duties of the Presidential office devolving in this event upon the Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, he accordingly took the oath of office in New York City, September 20, 1881, and again formally took the oath of office at Washington, September 22, 1881.

Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President.

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ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH TERM, 1885-1889.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President*; THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, *Vice-President*.

No. of electors appointed by each State.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.	
		Grover Cleveland, of New York.	James G. Blaine, of Maine.	Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.	John A. Logan, of Illinois.
10	Alabama.....	10		10	
7	Arkansas.....	7		7	
8	California.....		8		8
6	Colorado.....		3		3
6	Connecticut.....	6		6	
3	Delaware.....	3		3	
4	Florida.....	4		4	
12	Georgia.....	12		12	
22	Illinois.....		22		22
15	Indiana.....	15		15	
13	Iowa.....		13		13
9	Kansas.....		9		9
13	Kentucky.....	13		13	
8	Louisiana.....	8		8	
6	Maine.....		6		6
8	Maryland.....	8		8	
14	Massachusetts.....		14		14
13	Michigan.....		13		13
7	Minnesota.....		7		7
9	Mississippi.....	9		9	
16	Missouri.....	16		16	
5	Nebraska.....		5		5
3	Nevada.....		3		3
4	New Hampshire.....		4		4
9	New Jersey.....	9		9	
36	New York.....	36		36	
11	North Carolina.....	11		11	
23	Ohio.....		23		23
3	Oregon.....		3		3
30	Pennsylvania.....		30		30
4	Rhode Island.....		4		4
9	South Carolina.....	9		9	
12	Tennessee.....	12		12	
13	Texas.....	13		13	
4	Vermont.....		4		4
12	Virginia.....	12		12	
6	West Virginia.....	6		6	
11	Wisconsin.....		11		11
401	.....	219	182	219	182

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE FIRST CONGRESS TO THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST SESSION FORTY-NINTH CON- GRESS.

Under Article I, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the classification of Senators in the first and succeeding Congresses, it was provided that, "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year." The classification of the Senators of the first Congress was made in accordance with this provision by lot. The following table shows the classes to which the Senators of the first Congress, and from States subsequently admitted into the Union, were severally assigned, and the succession in each State to the close of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XVI. 1810-21	William R. King	Oct. 28, 1810	Mar. 3, 1823	
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	do	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII. 1843-45	Dixon H. Lewis	April 22, 1844	Dec. 10, 1845	By Legislature, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. R. King. Resigned in 1844.
XXIX. 1845-47	do	Dec. 10, 1845	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. R. King, re- signed.
XXX. 1847-49	do Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Mar. 4, 1847 Nov. 20, 1848	Mar. 3, 1853 Nov. 30, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died, October 25, 1848. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of D. H. Lewis.
XXXI. 1849-51	Jeremiah Clemens	Nov. 30, 1849	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. H. Lewis, de- ceased.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	Clement C. Clay	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed J. Clemens.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Sen- ate January 21, 1861.
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant			
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do			
XXXIX. 1865-67	do			
XL. 1867-69	Willard Warner	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1865.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XLII. 1871-73	George Goldthwaite	Jan. 15, 1872	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed W. Warner.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	John T. Morgan	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed G. Goldthwaite.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.				
XVI. 1819-21	John W. Walker	Oct. 28, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned in 1822.
XVII. 1821-23	William Kelly	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. W. Walker, re- signed.
	do	Dec. 12, 1822	Mar. 3, 1825	
XVIII. 1823-25	Henry Chambers	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. Kelly. Died Jan. 25, 1826.
XIX. 1825-27	Israel Pickens	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of H. Chambers.
	do	Feb. 17, 1826	Nov. 27, 1826	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. Chambers, deceased.
XX. 1827-29	John McKinley	Nov. 27, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII. 1831-33	Gabriel Moore	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed J. McKinley.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV. 1837-39	John McKinley	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed G. Moore. Appointed Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, and resigned his seat in the Senate.
	Clement C. Clay	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. McKinley.
	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	Arthur P. Bagby	Nov. 24, 1841	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned in 1841. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. C. Clay, re- signed.

XXVIII. 1843-45	do	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	Resigned in 1848.
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. P. Bagby.
	William R. King	July 3, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned in 1853.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	Jan. 14, 1853	Dec. 12, 1853	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. R. King.
	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Dec. 12, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. R. King, resigned.
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from the Senate January 21, 1861.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	George E. Spencer	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1867.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	do	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	George S. Houston	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed G. E. Spencer. Died December 31, 1879.
	Luke Pryor	Jan. 7, 1880	Nov. 29, 1880	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of G. S. Houston.
	James L. Pugh	Nov. 29, 1880	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. S. Houston, deceased.
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

ARKANSAS.

Class 2.

XXIV. 1835-37	William S. Fulton	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died August 15, 1844.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARKANSAS--Continued.

CLASS 2--Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXIX. 1845-47 XXX. 1847-49	Chester Ashley	Nov. 8, 1844	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. S. Fulton, deceased.
	do	do	do	
	do	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died April 29, 1848.
	William K. Sebastian	May 12, 1848	Nov. 17, 1848	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of C. Ashley.
	do	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Ashley, deceased.
XXXI. 1849-51 XXXII. 1851-53 XXXIII. 1853-55 XXXIV. 1855-57 XXXV. 1857-59 XXXVI. 1859-61 XXXVII. 1861-63 XXXVIII. 1863-65 XXXIX. 1865-67 XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	do	do	Retired from the Senate July 11, 1861.
	Vacant	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	Alexander McDonald	June 22, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1865.
XLI. 1869-71 XLII. 1871-73 XLIII. 1873-75 XLIV. 1875-77 XLV. 1877-79 XLVI. 1879-81 XLVII. 1881-83 XLVIII. 1883-85 XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	
	Powell Clayton	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed A. McDonald.
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	Augustus H. Garland	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed P. Clayton.
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	Resigned March 6, 1885.
	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. H. Garland, resigned.
	James H. Berry	Mar. 20, 1885	do	
CLASS 3.				
XXIV. 1835-37 XXV. 1837-39	Ambrose H. Servier	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	

XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned in 1848.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	Mar. 4, 1843	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. H. Servier.
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of A. H. Servier, resigned.
XXX. 1847-49	do	Mar. 30, 1848	Nov. 17, 1848	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	do	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned in 1853.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of S. Borland.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Borland, resigned.
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	Nov. 10, 1854	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	do	Mar. 3, 1855	Retired from the Senate July 11, 1861.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1867.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	Charles B. Mitchell	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	Vacant	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	Benjamin F. Rice	June 22, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	Stephen W. Dorsey	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	James D. Walker	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	James K. Jones	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	

CALIFORNIA.

CLASS I.

XXXI. 1849-51	John C. Fremont	Dec. 20, 1849	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed J. C. Fremont.
XXXII. 1851-53	John B. Weller	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	David C. Broderick	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Weller.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	Died September 16, 1859.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
	Henry P. Haun.....	Nov. 3, 1859	Jan. 11, 1860	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of D. C. Br. derick.
XXXVII. 1861-63	Milton S. Latham.....	Jan. 11, 1860	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature to fill unexpired term of D. C. Broderick, deceased.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed M. S. Latham.
XXXIX. 1865-67	John Conness.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed J. Conness.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	Resigned November 29, 1873.
XLI. 1869-71	Eugene Casserly.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. Casserly, re- signed.
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. S. Hagar.
XLIII. 1873-75	John S. Hagar.....	Nov. 29, 1873	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed N. Booth.
XLIV. 1875-77	Newton Booth.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed J. S. Hagar.
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	John F. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.				
XXXI. 1849-51	William M. Gwinn.....	Dec. 20, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	James A. McDougall.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed W. M. Gwinn.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	Cornelius Cole.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. McDougall.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	Aaron A. Sargent.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed C. Cole.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
VIII. 1803-1805	James Hillhouse	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
IX. 1805-07	do	do	do	
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1810.
XI. 1809-11	Samuel Whittlesey Dana	Mar. 4, 1809 2d Thursday May, 1810.	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Hillhouse, re- signed.
XII. 1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do	
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	
XV. 1817-19	do	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	Elijah Boardman	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed S. W. Dana.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	Died October 8, 1823.
	Henry W. Edwards	Oct. 8, 1823	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of E. Boardman.
	do	1st Wednes- day May, 1824.	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. Boardman, deceased.
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	Samuel A. Foot	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature to succeed H. W. Edwards.
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	Nathan Smith	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed S. A. Foot.
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	Died December 6, 1835.
	John M. Niles	Dec. 14, 1835	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of N. Smith.
	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Smith, deceased.
	do	1st Wednes- day May, 1836.	Mar. 3, 1839	
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	Thaddeus Betts	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed J. M. Niles. Died April 7, 1840.
	Jabez Huntington	1st Wednes- day May, 1840.	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. Betts, deceased.

[illegible]

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
X. 1807-1809	Uriah Tracy.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died July 19, 1807.
XI.	Chauncey Goodrich	Oct. 25, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of U. Tracy, deceased.
XII.	do	do	do	
XIII.	do	do	do	
XIV.	David Daggett.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1813.
XV.	do	2d Thurs-day	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Goodrich, resigned.
XVI.	do	May, 1813	do	
XVII.	do	do	do	
XVIII.	James Lannan.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed D. Daggett.
XIX.	do	do	do	
XX.	do	do	do	
XXI.	James Lannan.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By Governor, in recess of Legislature. Not admitted.
XXII.	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Lannan.
XXIII.	do	do	do	
XXIV.	do	do	do	
XXV.	Calvin Willey.....	Feb. 8, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed C. Willey.
XXVI.	do	May 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed G. Tomlinson.
XXVII.	do	do	do	
XXVIII.	Gideon Tomlinson.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed P. Smith.
XXIX.	do	do	do	
XXX.	do	do	do	
XXXI.	Perry Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed J. M. Niles.
XXXII.	do	do	do	
XXXIII.	do	do	do	
XXXIV.	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed J. M. Niles.
XXXV.	do	do	do	
XXXVI.	do	do	do	
XXXVII.	Truman Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned in 1854.
XXXVIII.	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. Smith, resigned.
XXXIX.	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed F. Gillette.
XL.	Francis Gillette.....	May 20, 1854	Mar. 3, 1855	
XLI.	Lafayette S. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
XLII.	do	do	do	
XLIII.	do	do	do	
XLIV.	do	do	do	
XLV.	do	do	do	
XLVI.	do	do	do	
XLVII.	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	do	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed L. S. Foster.
XIX.	1865-67	do	do	do	do	
XL.	1867-69	Crisis S. Ferry	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	do	
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	do	
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	do	
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	do	do	
		James E. English	Nov. 27, 1875	Mar. 3, 1879	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
		William H. Barnum	May 28, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by death of O. S. Ferry.
		do	Nov. 27, 1876	Mar. 3, 1885	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of O. S. Ferry, dec'd.
XIV.	1877-79	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. H. Barnum.
XI.V.	1879-81	Orville H. Platt	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	do	
		do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

DELAWARE.

CLASS I.

I.	1789-91	George Read	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
II.	1791-93	do	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned December 18, 1793.
III.	1793-95	do	do	do	Appointed by the Governor, March 19, 1794, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. Read, but by resolution of the Senate, March 28, 1794, was declared not entitled to a seat.
		Kensley Johns	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. Read, resigned.
IV.	1795-97	Henry Latimer	Feb. 7, 1795	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	Resigned in 1801.
VI.	1799-1801	do	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of H. Latimer.
		Samuel White	Feb. 28, 1801	Jan. 14, 1802	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. Latimer, resigned.
VII.	1801-03	do	Jan. 14, 1802	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VIII.	1803-05	do	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
IX.	1805-07	do	do	do	
X.	1807-09	do	do	do	
XI.	1809-11	do	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
		Outerbridge Horsey	Jan. 12, 1810	Mar. 3, 1815	
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	do	do	do	
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	
XV.	1817-19	do	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
		do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELAWARE—Continued.

CLASS I—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XVI. 1819-21	Outerbridge Horsey	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed O. Horsey.
XVII. 1821-23	Cassar A. Rodney	Jan. 10, 1822	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned in 1823.
XVIII. 1823-25	do.	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. A. Rodney, re- signed.
	Thomas Clayton	Jan. 8, 1824	Mar. 3, 1827	
XIX. 1825-27	do.	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	Louis McLane	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed T. Clayton, resigned.
XXI. 1829-31	do.	do	do	Resigned in 1829.
	Arnold Naudain	Jan. 7, 1830	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of L. McLane, re- signed.
XXII. 1831-33	do.	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do.	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succe-d himself.
XXIV. 1835-37	do.	do	do	Resigned in 1836.
	Richard H. Bayard	June 17, 1836	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Naudain, re- signed.
XXV. 1837-39	do.	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do.	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII. 1841-43	do.	do	do	
XXVIII. 1843-45	do.	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	John M. Clayton	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed R. H. Bayard.
XXX. 1847-49	do.	do	do	Resigned in 1849.
	John Wales	Feb. 23, 1849	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. M. Clayton, resigned.
XXXI. 1849-51	do.	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	James A. Bayard	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed J. Wales.
XXXIII. 1853-55	do.	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	do.	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do.	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do.	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	do.	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	George Read Riddle	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1864.
	do.	Jan. 29, 1864	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. A. Bayard, resigned.

XXXXIX. XL.	1865-69 1867-69	.....do..... James A. Hayard	.....do..... April 5, 1867	.....do..... Jan. 16, 1869	Died March 27, 1867. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of G. R. Riddle. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. R. Riddle. By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Bayard.
XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV. XLV. XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX.	1869-71 1871-73 1873-75 1875-77 1877-79 1879-81 1881-83 1883-85 1885-87	.....do..... Thomas F. Hayard.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... George Gray	Jan. 19, 1869 Mar. 4, 1869.....do..... Mar. 4, 1875.....do..... Mar. 4, 1881.....do..... Mar. 4, 1887.....do..... Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 3, 1869 Mar. 3, 1875.....do..... Mar. 3, 1881.....do..... Mar. 3, 1887.....do..... .....do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned March 6, 1885. By Legislature, to succeed T. F. Bayard, resigned.
CLASS 2.					
I. II. III. IV. V.	1789-91 1791-93 1793-95 1795-97 1797-99	Richard Bassett. .....do..... John Vining.....do..... Joshua Clayton. .....do..... William Hill Wells.	Mar. 4, 1789.....do..... Mar. 4, 1793.....do..... Jan. 19, 1798.....do..... Jan. 17, 1799.....do..... Mar. 4, 1799.....do..... Nov. 13, 1804.....do..... Mar. 4, 1805.....do..... Mar. 4, 1811.....do..... May 28, 1813.....do..... Mar. 4, 1817.....do..... Mar. 3, 1823.....do..... Mar. 4, 1823.....do..... Nov. 8, 1826	Mar. 3, 1793.....do..... Mar. 3, 1799.....do..... Mar. 3, 1799.....do..... Mar. 3, 1805.....do..... Mar. 3, 1805.....do..... Mar. 3, 1811.....do..... Mar. 3, 1817.....do..... Mar. 3, 1817.....do..... Mar. 3, 1817.....do..... Mar. 3, 1823.....do..... Mar. 3, 1829.....do..... Jan. 12, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed R. Bassett. Resigned in 1798. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Vining, resigned. Died, July 16, 1798. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Clayton, deceased. By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1804. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. H. Wells, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned March 3, 1813. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. A. Bayard, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed W. H. Wells. By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died May 19, 1826. By Governor to fill vacancy caused by the death of N. Van Dyke.
VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.	1799-1801 1801-03 1803-05 1805-07 1807-09 1809-11 1811-13	.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... James A. Hayard.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... Nov. 13, 1804.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... Mar. 3, 1805.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1804. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. H. Wells, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. XIX.	1813-15 1815-17 1817-19 1819-21 1821-23 1823-25 1825-27	William Hill Wells.....do..... Nicholas Van Dyke.....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... Daniel Rodney	.....do..... .....do..... Mar. 4, 1817.....do..... .....do..... Mar. 4, 1823.....do..... Nov. 8, 1826	.....do..... .....do..... Mar. 3, 1817.....do..... .....do..... Mar. 3, 1823.....do..... Mar. 3, 1829.....do..... Jan. 12, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed W. H. Wells. By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Governor to fill vacancy caused by the death of N. Van Dyke.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELAWARE—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XX. 1827-29	Henry M. Ridgeley.	Jan. 12, 1827	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Van Dyke, deceased.
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII. 1831-33	John M. Clayton.	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed H. M. Ridgeley.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	
	Thomas Clayton	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1836.
	do	Jan. 9, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. M. Clayton, resigned.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	Presley Spruance	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed T. Clayton.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	John M. Clayton.	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed P. Spruance.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	Died November 9, 1856.
	Joseph P. Comegys	Nov. 19, 1856	Jan. 14, 1857	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by death of J. M. Clayton.
	Martin W. Bates	Jan. 14, 1857	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. M. Clayton, deceased.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	Willard Saulsbury	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed M. W. Bates.
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	Eli Saulsbury	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed W. Saulsbury.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	

XLV.	1877-79	do	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	

FLORIDA.

CLASS 1.

XXIX.	1845-47	David L. Yulee.	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII.	1851-53	Stephen R. Mallory.	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed D. L. Yulee.
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1857-59	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI.	1859-61	Vacant			Retired from the Senate January 21, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from January 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of the Civil War.
XXXVII.	1861-63	do			
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do			
XXXIX.	1865-67	do			
XL.	1867-69	Adoniah S. Welsh.	Jan. 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1863.
XLI.	1869-71	Abijah Gilbert	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. Welsh.
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV.	1875-77	Charles W. Jones.	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed A. Gilbert.
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	do	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	

CLASS 3.

XXIX.	1845-47	James D. Westcott, jr.	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI.	1849-51	Jackson Morton	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed J. D. Westcott, jr.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV.	1855-57	David L. Yulee.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed J. Morton.
XXXV.	1857-59	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FLORIDA—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXVI. 1859-61	David L. Yulee.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant.....			Retired from the Senate January 21, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from January 21, 1861, to June 25, 1863, because of the Civil War.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do.....			
XXXIX. 1865-67	do.....			
XL. 1867-69	Thomas W. Osborn.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	
XLI. 1869-71	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1867.
XLII. 1871-73	do.....	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	Simon B. Conover.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed T. W. Osborn.
XLIV. 1875-77	do.....	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do.....	do	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	Wilkinson Call.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed S. B. Conover.
XLVII. 1881-83	do.....	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.....	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

GEORGIA.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
I. 1789-91	William Few.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
II. 1791-93	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. Few.
III. 1793-95	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1795.
IV. 1795-97	do.....	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Jackson.
	George Walton.....	Nov. 16, 1795	Feb. 20, 1796	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Jackson, resigned.
V. 1797-99	Josiah Tatnall.....	Feb. 20, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
	do.....	do	do	

VI. 1799-1801	Abraham Baldwin	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed J. Tatnall.
VII. 1801-03	do	do	do	
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
IX. 1805-07	do	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Died March 4, 1807.
X. 1807-09	George Jones	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. Baldwin.
	William H. Crawford	Aug. 27, 1807	Nov. 7, 1807	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Baldwin, deceased.
	do	Nov. 7, 1807	Mar. 3, 1811	
XI. 1809-11	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned.
XII. 1811-13	do	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. H. Crawford.
XIII. 1813-15	William B. Bullock	Apr. 8, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. H. Crawford, resigned.
	William Wyatt Bibb	Nov. 6, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1816.
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. W. Bibb, resigned.
	George M. Troup	Nov. 13, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1818.
XV. 1817-19	do	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. M. Troup, resigned.
	John Forsyth	Nov. 7, 1818	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned in 1819.
XVI. 1819-21	do	Nov. 7, 1818	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Forsyth, resigned.
	Freeman Walker	Nov. 6, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned in 1821.
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Walker, resigned.
	Nicholas Ware	Nov. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died Sept. 7, 1824.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Ware, deceased.
	Thomas W. Cobb	Nov. 4, 1824	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned in 1828.
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. W. Cobb, resigned.
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed O. H. Prince.
	Oliver H. Prince	Nov. 7, 1828	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned in 1833.
XXI. 1829-31	George M. Troupe	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. M. Troup, resigned.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	Resigned in 1837.
	John P. King	Nov. 21, 1833	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. P. King, resigned.
XXIV. 1835-37	do	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
XXV. 1837-39	Wilson Lumpkin	do	do	
	do	Nov. 22, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	J. McPherson Berrien	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed W. Lumpkin.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

GEORGIA—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXX.	1847-49	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	Resigned in 1852.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. McP. Herrien.
	Robert M. Charlton	May 31, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed R. Charlton.
XXXIII.	1853-55	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	
XXXV.	1857-59	do	do	
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	
	Robert Toombs	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Senate February 4, 1861.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Vacant		
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do		
XXXIX.	1865-67	do		
XL.	1867-69	do		
XLI.	1869-71	do		
	H. V. M. Miller	July 29, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	
XLII.	1871-73	Thomas M. Norwood	Dec. 19, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1861.
XLIII.	1873-75	do	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed H. V. M. Miller.
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	Benjamin H. Hill	Mar. 4, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed T. M. Norwood.
XLVII.	1881-83	do	Mar. 3, 1883	
	Pope Barrow	do	do	Died August 16, 1882.
		Nov. 15, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of B. H. Hill, deceased.
XLVIII.	1883-85	A. H. Colquitt	Mar. 4, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed Pope Barrow.
XLIX.	1885-87	do	Mar. 3, 1889	
		do	do	
CLASS 3.				
I.	1780-01	James Gunn	Mar. 4, 1789	
II.	1791-93	do	do	
III.	1793-95	do	do	
IV.	1795-97	do	do	
V.	1797-99	do	Mar. 4, 1795	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VI.	1799-1801	do	Mar. 3, 1801	
		do	do	
		do	do	

VII.	1801-03	James Jackson	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to succeed J. Gunn.
VIII.	1803-05	do	do	do	Died March 19, 1806.
IX.	1805-07	John Milledge	June 19, 1806	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Jackson, deceased.
X.	1807-09	do	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI.	1809-11	Charles Tait	Nov. 27, 1809	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned in 1809. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Milledge, resigned.
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIII.	1811-15	do	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	do
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	do
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	do
XVI.	1819-21	John Elliott	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed C. Tait.
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	do
XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	do
XIX.	1825-27	J. McPherson Berrien	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed J. Elliott.
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	Resigned in 1829.
XI.	1829-31	John Forsyth	Nov. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. McP. Berrien, resigned.
XXII.	1831-33	do	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIII.	1833-35	do	do	do	do
XXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	do
XXV.	1837-39	Alfred Cuthbert	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed J. Forsyth.
XXVI.	1839-41	do	do	do	do
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	do
XXVIII.	1843-45	Walter T. Colquitt	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed A. Cuthbert.
XXIX.	1845-47	do	do	do	Resigned in 1848.
XXX.	1847-49	Herschell V. Johnson	Feb. 4, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. T. Colquitt.
XXXI.	1849-51	William C. Dawson	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed H. V. Johnson.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	do	do	do
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	do
XXXIV.	1855-57	Alfred Iverson	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed W. C. Dawson.
XXXV.	1857-59	do	do	do	do
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	do
XXXVII.	1861-63	Vacant	do	do	Retired from the Senate January 28, 1861.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	do	do	do
XXXIX.	1865-67	do	do	do	do
XL.	1867-69	do	do	do	do
XLI.	1869-71	Joshua Hill	July 29, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1867.
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	do
XLIII.	1873-75	John B. Gordon	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed J. Hill.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEORGIA—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XLIIV. 1875-77	John B. Gordon.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1880. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. B. Gordon. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. B. Gordon. By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLV. 1877-79	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XLV. 1879-81	Joseph E. Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
	do.....	May 21, 1880	do.....	
XLVII. 1881-83	do.....	Nov. 16, 1880	Mar. 3, 1885	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XLIX. 1885-87	do.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	

ILLINOIS.

CLASS 2.

XV. 1817-19	Jesse B. Thomas.....	Oct. 7, 1818	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVI. 1819-21	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XVII. 1821-23	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XVIII. 1823-25	do.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	
XIX. 1825-27	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XX. 1827-29	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XX. 1829-31	John McLean.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Thomas. Died October 14, 1830.
	David J. Baker.....	Nov. 12, 1830	Dec. 11, 1830	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. McLean.
	John M. Robinson.....	Dec. 11, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. McLean, deceased.
	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXII. 1831-33	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXIII. 1833-35	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXIV. 1835-37	do.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXV. 1837-39	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXVI. 1839-41	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXVII. 1841-43	Samuel McRoberts.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed J. M. Robinson.

XXVIII.	1843-45	Samuel McRoberts. James Semple.	Mar. 4, 1841. Aug. 16, 1843.	Mar. 3, 1847. Dec. 11, 1844.	Died March 27, 1843; By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of S. McRoberts. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. McRoberts. By Legislature, to succeed J. Semple.
XXIX.	1845-47	do.	do.	Mar. 3, 1847.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXX.	1847-49	Stephen A. Douglas	Mar. 4, 1847.	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXI.	1849-51	do.	do.	do.	Died June 3, 1861.
XXXII.	1851-53	do.	do.	do.	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by death of S. A. Douglas.
XXXIII.	1853-55	do.	Mar. 4, 1853.	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. A. Douglas, deceased.
XXXIV.	1855-57	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed W. A. Richardson.
XXXV.	1857-59	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed R. Yates.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do.	Mar. 4, 1859.	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Orville H. Browning	June 26, 1861.	Jan. 30, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed D. Davis.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	William H. Richardson	Jan. 12, 1863.	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIX.	1865-67	Richard Yates	Mar. 4, 1865.	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed J. McLean.
XL.	1867-69	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed E. K. Kane.
XLI.	1869-71	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed W. L. D. Ewing.
XLII.	1871-73	John A. Logan	Mar. 4, 1871.	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XLIII.	1873-75	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed D. Davis.
XLIV.	1875-77	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XLV.	1877-79	David Davis	Mar. 4, 1877.	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed D. Davis.
XLVI.	1879-81	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XLVII.	1881-83	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed D. Davis.
XLVIII.	1883-85	Shelby M. Cullom	Mar. 4, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XLIX.	1885-87	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed D. Davis.
CLASS. 3.					
XV.	1817-19	Ninian Edwards	Oct. 7, 1818.	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVI.	1819-21	do.	Mar. 4, 1819.	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned in 1824.
XVII.	1821-23	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Edwards, resigned.
XVIII.	1823-25	John McLean.	Nov. 23, 1824.	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed J. McLean.
XIX.	1825-27	Ellas K. Kane	Mar. 4, 1825.	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XX.	1827-29	do.	do.	do.	Died December 11, 1835.
XXI.	1829-31	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed E. K. Kane.
XXII.	1831-33	do.	Mar. 4, 1831.	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed W. L. D. Ewing.
XXIII.	1833-35	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XXIV.	1835-37	William Lee D. Ewing	Dec. 30, 1835.	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed D. Davis.
XXV.	1837-39	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Logan.
XXVI.	1839-41	Richard M. Young	Mar. 4, 1837.	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed W. L. D. Ewing.
		do.	do.	do.	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXVII. 1811-13	Richard M. Young	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature to succeed R. M. Young.
XXVIII. 1813-15	Sidney Breese	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	
XXIX. 1815-17	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed S. Breese.
XXX. 1817-19	do	do	do	
XXXI. 1819-21	James Shields.	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed J. Shields.
XXXII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV. 1825-27	Lyman Trumbull	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1827	
XXXV. 1827-29	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI. 1829-31	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1831-33	do	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII. 1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1833	
XXXIX. 1835-37	do	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed L. Trumbull.
XL. 1837-39	do	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1837	
XLI. 1839-41	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed R. J. Oglesby.
XLII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1841	
XLIII. 1843-45	Richard J. Oglesby	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIV. 1845-47	do	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845	
XLV. 1847-49	do	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI. 1849-51	John A. Logan	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1851	
XLVII. 1851-53	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1853-55	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1853	
XLIX. 1855-57	do	May 19, 1855	Mar. 3, 1857	

INDIANA.

CLASS 1.

XIV. 1815-17	James Noble	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XV. 1817-19	do	do	do	
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	do	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	

XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIX.	1825-27	do	do	do	do	Died February 28, 1831.
XX.	1827-29	do	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. Noble.
XXI.	1829-31	do	Aug. 19, 1831	Dec. 9, 1831	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Noble, deceased.
XXII.	1831-33	Robert Hanna	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
		John Tipton	Dec. 9, 1831	Mar. 3, 1833	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIII.	1831-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Tipton.
XXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Tipton.
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Tipton.
XXVI.	1839-41	Albert S. White	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	do	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. White.
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. White.
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. White.
XXIX.	1845-47	Jesse D. Bright	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXV.	1857-59	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Joseph A. Wright	Feb. 24, 1862	Jan. 22, 1863	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	David Turpie	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	do	By Legislature, to succeed D. Turpie.
XXXIX.	1865-67	Thomas A. Hendricks	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. A. Hendricks.
XL.	1867-69	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. A. Hendricks.
XLI.	1869-71	Daniel D. Pratt	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	do	By Legislature, to succeed D. D. Pratt.
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed D. D. Pratt.
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed D. D. Pratt.
XLIV.	1875-77	Joseph E. McDonald	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. McDonald.
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. McDonald.
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. McDonald.
XLVII.	1881-83	Benjamin Harrison	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. McDonald.
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. McDonald.
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. McDonald.
CLASS 3.						
XIV.	1815-17	Waller Taylor	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1819	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVI.	1819-21	do	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDIANA—Continued.

Class 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XIX. 1825-27	William Hendricks	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed W. Taylor.
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	do
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	do
XXII. 1831-33	do	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	do
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	do
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	do
XXVI. 1839-41	Oliver H. Smith	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed W. Hendricks.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	do
XXVIII. 1843-45	Edward A. Hannegan	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed O. H. Smith.
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	do
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	do
XXXI. 1849-51	James Whitcomb	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed E. A. Hannegan. Died October 4, 1852.
XXXII. 1851-53	do Charles W. Cathcart	do Nov. 23, 1852	do Jan. 17, 1853	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. Whitcomb.
XXXIII. 1853-55	John Pettit	Jan. 11, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Whitcomb, deceased. Vacancy in this class from March 4, 1855, to Feb. 4, 1857.
XXXIV. 1855-57	Graham N. Fitch	Feb. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed John Pettit.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	do
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	do
XXXVII. 1861-63	Henry S. Lane	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed G. N. Fitch.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	do
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	do
XL. 1867-69	Oliver P. Morton	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed H. S. Lane.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	do
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	do
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	do
XLIV. 1875-77	do	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLV. 1877-79	do Daniel W. Voorhees	do Nov. 6, 1877	do Jan. 31, 1879	Died November 1, 1877. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton.

XLVI. 1870-81	do	Jan. 31, 1879	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of O. P. Morton, deceased.
XLVII. 1881-83	do	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	do
XLIX. 1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

IOWA.

CLASS 2.

XXX. 1817-49	George W. Jones	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1853	
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	James W. Grimes	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed G. W. Jones.
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	James H. Howell	Jan. 18, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned December 6, 1869. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. W. Grimes, resigned.
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	By Legislature to succeed J. B. Howell.
XLIII. 1873-75	George G. Wright	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed G. G. Wright.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	Resigned.
	James W. McDill	Mar. 8, 1881	Jan. 18, 1882	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of S. J. Kirkwood.
	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. J. Kirkwood, resigned.
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	Jan. 18, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. McDill.
XLIX. 1885-87	James F. Wilson	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
	do	do	do	

CLASS 3.

XXX. 1847-49	Augustus C. Dodge	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	
XXXI. 1849-51	do	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IOWA—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXIV.	James Harlan.	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed A. C. Dodge. Seat declared vacant by resolution of the Senate, January 12, 1867.
	do.	Jan. 17, 1867	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to fill his unexpired term.
XXXV.	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVI.	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVII.	do.	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII.	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIX.	do.	do.	do.	
	Samuel J. Kirkwood	May 16, 1865	Mar. 3, 1867	Resigned May 15, 1865
	James Harlan	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Harlan, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed S. J. Kirkwood.
	do.	do.	do.	
XL.	do.	do.	do.	
XLI.	do.	do.	do.	
XLII.	do.	do.	do.	
XLIII.	William B. Allison	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed J. Harlan.
XLIV.	do.	do.	do.	
XLV.	do.	do.	do.	
XLVI.	do.	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVII.	do.	do.	do.	
XLVIII.	do.	do.	do.	
XLIX.	do.	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

KANSAS.

CLASS 2.

XXXVII.	James H. Lane	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1866	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died July 11, 1866.
XXXVIII.	do.	do.	do.	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. H. Lane.
XXXIX.	Edmund G. Ross	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. H. Lane, de- ceased.
	do.	July 12, 1866	Jan. 23, 1867	
	do.	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	
	do.	do.	do.	
XL.	do.	do.	do.	

XLII. 1869-71	Edmund G. Ross	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature to succeed E. G. Ross. Resigned March 24, 1873.
XLIII. 1871-73	Alexander Caldwell	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Governor to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Caldwell.
1873-75	Robert Crozier	Nov. 24, 1873	Feb. 13, 1874	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Caldwell, resigned.
1875-77	James M. Harvey	Feb. 2, 1874	Mar. 3, 1877	
XLIV. 1877-79	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. M. Harvey.
XLV. 1879-81	Preston B. Plumb	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
XLVI. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1883-85	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.				
XXXVII. 1861-63	Samuel C. Pomeroy	April 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL. 1867-69	do	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed S. C. Pomeroy.
XLIII. 1873-75	John J. Ingalls	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 8, 1885	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	

KENTUCKY.

CLASS 2.				
II. 1791-93	John Brown	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1793	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
III. 1793-95	do	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	
V. 1797-99	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VI. 1799-1801	do	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
VII. 1801-03	do	do	do	
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Brown.
IX. 1805-07	Buckner Thurston	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned in 1809.
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of B. Thurston, resigned.
XI. 1809-11	Henry Clay	Jan. 4, 1810	Mar. 3, 1811	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XII. 1811-13	George M. Bibb	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed H. Clay.
XIII. 1813-15	do George Walker	do Aug. 30, 1814	do Dec. 16, 1814	Resigned in 1814. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of G. M. Bibb.
XIV. 1815-17	William T. Barry do Martin D. Hardin	Dec. 16, 1814 do Nov. 13, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817 do Dec. 5, 1816	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. M. Bibb, resigned. Resigned in 1816. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. T. Barry.
XV. 1817-19	John J. Crittenden	Dec. 5, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. T. Barry, resigned.
XVI. 1819-21	do Richard M. Johnson	Mar. 4, 1817 Dec. 10, 1819	Mar. 3, 1823 do	By Legislature, to succeed M. D. Hardin. Resigned in 1819. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. J. Crittenden, resigned.
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	George M. Bibb	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed R. M. Johnson.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	John J. Crittenden	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed G. M. Bibb.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do James T. Morehead	do Feb. 20, 1841	do Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned in 1840. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. J. Crittenden, resigned.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	Joseph R. Underwood	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed J. T. Morehead.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	John B. Thompson	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed J. R. Underwood.

XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Thompson.
XXXV.	1857-59	do	do	do	do	do	
XXXVI.	1859-61	Lazarus W. Powell	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	do	do	
XXXVII.	1861-63	do	do	do	do	do	
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	do	do	do	do	
XXXIX.	1865-67	James Guthrie	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed L. W. Powell.
XL.	1867-69	do	do	do	do	do	R. signed, February, 1868.
		Thomas C. McCreery	Feb. 19, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Guthrie, resigned.
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. C. McCreery.
XLII.	1871-73	John W. Stevenson	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	do	do	
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	do	do	do	
XLV.	1877-79	James B. Beck	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Stevenson.
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.							
LI.	1791-93	John Edwards	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1795	do	do	
LII.	1793-95	do	do	do	do	do	
LIII.	1795-97	Humphrey Marshall	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Edwards.
LIV.	1797-99	do	do	do	do	do	
LV.	1799-1801	do	do	do	do	do	
VI.	1801-03	John Breckinridge	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed H. Marshall.
VII.	1803-05	do	do	do	do	do	
VIII.	1805-07	do	do	do	do	do	
IX.		John Adair	Nov. 8, 1805	Mar. 3, 1807	do	do	Resigned in 1805.
		Henry Clay	Nov. 19, 1806	Mar. 3, 1807	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Breckinridge, resigned.
X.	1807-09	John Pope	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Adair, resigned.
XI.	1809-11	do	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed H. Clay.
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	Jesse Hildsoe	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Pope. Resigned in 1814.
		Isham Talbot	Jan. 3, 1815	Mar. 3, 1819	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Hildsoe, resigned.
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	do	do	
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	do	do	
XVI.	1819-21	William Logan	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed I. Talbot. Resigned in 1820.
		Isham Talbot	Oct. 19, 1820	Mar. 3, 1825	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Logan, resigned.
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	do	do	
XIX.	1825-27	John Rowan	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed I. Talbot.
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	do	do	
XXI.	1829-31	do	do	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXII. 1831-33	Henry Clay	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed J. Rowan.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV. 1837-39	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII. 1843-45	John J. Crittenden	Feb. 25, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned in 1842.
XXIX. 1845-47	do	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. Clay, resigned.
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	Thomas Metcalf	June 23, 1848	Jan. 3, 1849	Resigned in 1848.
	do	Jan. 3, 1849	Mar. 3, 1849	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. J. Crittenden.
XXXI. 1849-51	Henry Clay	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. J. Crittenden, resigned.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. Metcalf.
	David Meriwether	July 6, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852	Resigned in 1852.
	Archibald Dixon	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 3, 1855	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of H. Clay.
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. Clay, resigned.
XXXIV. 1855-57	John J. Crittenden	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed A. Dixon.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	John C. Breckinridge	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed J. J. Crittenden. Expelled December 4, 1861.
	Garrett Davis	Dec. 10, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to fill vacancy caused by the expulsion of J. C. Breckinridge.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	do	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	Died September 22, 1872.
	Willis B. Machen	Sept. 27, 1872	Mar. 3, 1874	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of G. Davis.

XLIII.	1873-75	do	Jan. 21, 1873	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. Davis, deceased.
XLIV.	1875-77	Thomas C. McCreery	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed W. B. Nlachen.
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	John S. Williams	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed T. McCreery.
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	
		Joseph C. S. Blackburn	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed J. S. Williams.

LOUISIANA.

CLASS 2.

XII.	1811-13	John Noel Destrehan	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1812.
		Thomas Posey	Oct. 8, 1812	D. C. 1, 1812	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. N. Destrehan.
XIII.	1813-15	James Brown	Dec. 1, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. N. Destrehan.
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	
		W. C. C. Claiborne	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Died November 23, 1817.
XVI.	1819-21	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. C. C. Claiborne, deceased.
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1824.
		Dominique Bouligny	Nov. 19, 1824	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. Johnson, resigned.
XIX.	1825-27	do	do	do	
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI.	1829-31	Edward Livingston	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed D. Bouligny.
XXII.	1831-33	do	do	do	Resigned in 1831.
		George A. Waggaman	Nov. 19, 1831	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. Livingston, resigned.
XXIII.	1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV.	1835-37	Robert C. Nicholas	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed G. A. Waggaman.
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI.	1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII.	1841-43	Alexander Barrow	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed R. C. Nicholas.
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX.	1845-47	do	do	do	
		Pierre Soule	Feb. 3, 1847	Mar. 3, 1847	Died December 29, 1846.
		do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Barrows, deceased.
XXX.	1847-49	Solomon W. Downs	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed Pierre Soule.
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXII. 1851-53	Solomon W. Downs	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed Pierre Soulé.
XXXIII. 1853-55	Judah P. Benjamin	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed S. W. Downs.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of the Civil War.
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant			
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do			
XXXIX. 1865-67	do			
XL. 1867-69	John S. Harris	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1865.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	J. Rodman West	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed J. S. Harris.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	William Pitt Kellogg	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed J. R. West.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	Randall Lee Gibson	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed W. P. Kellogg.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.				
XII. 1811-13	Allan B. Magruder	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed A. B. Magruder.
XIII. 1813-15	Eligius Fromentin	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	
XV. 1817-19	do	do	do	
XVI. 1819-21	James Brown	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed E. Fromentin.
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	Resigned December, 1823.
	Josiah S. Johnston	Jan. 15, 1824	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Brown, resigned.
XIX. 1825-27	do	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	

XXI. 1829-31	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	do.	Mar. 4, 1831	do.	Died in December, 1833.
XXIII. 1833-35	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. S. Johnston deceased.
	Alexander Porter	Mar. 3, 1837	do.	
XXIV. 1835-37	do.	do.	do.	Resigned in January, 1837.
XXV. 1837-39	Alexander Mouton	Jan. 12, 1837	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed A. Porter, resigned.
XXVI. 1839-41	do.	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII. 1841-43	do.	do.	do.	
	Charles M. Conrad	April 14, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned in 1842.
	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Mouton, resigned.
XXVIII. 1843-45	Henry Johnson	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed C. M. Conrad.
XXIX. 1845-47	do.	do.	do.	
XXX. 1847-49	do.	do.	do.	
XXXI. 1849-51	Pierre Soule	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed H. Johnson.
XXXII. 1851-53	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do.	do.	do.	Resigned in 1853.
XXXIV. 1855-57	John Sidel	April 12, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Soule, resigned.
XXXV. 1857-59	do.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do.	do.	do.	Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to June 25, 1868.
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant	do.	do.	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIX. 1865-67	William Pitt Kellogg	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1867.
XL. 1867-69	do.	do.	do.	
XLI. 1869-71	do.	do.	do.	
XLII. 1871-73	do.	do.	do.	
XLIII. 1873-75	do.	do.	do.	Vacancy in this class from March 4, 1873, to February, 1877.
XLIV. 1875-77	James B. Eustis	Feb. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1873.
XLV. 1877-79	do.	do.	do.	
XLVI. 1879-81	Benjamin F. Jonas	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Eustis.
XLVII. 1881-83	do.	do.	do.	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.	do.	do.	
XLIX. 1885-87	James B. Eustis	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed B. F. Jonas.

MAINE.

CLASS I.

XVI. 1819-21	John Holmes	June 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	
XVII. 1821-23	do.	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV. XLV. XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX.	1865-67 1867-69 1869-71 1871-73 1873-75 1875-77 1877-79 1879-81 1881-83 1883-85 1885-87	do do Hannibal Hamlin do do Hannibal Hamlin do do do Eugene Hale do do	do do Mar. 4, 1869 do do Mar. 4, 1874 do do do Mar. 4, 1881 do do	do do Mar. 3, 1875 do do Mar. 3, 1881 do do do Mar. 3, 1887 do do	By Legislature, to succeed L. M. Morrill. By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed H. Hamlin.
CLASS 2.					
XVI. XVII. XVIII. XIX. XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII.	1819-21 1821-23 1823-25 1825-27 1827-29 1829-31 1831-33 1833-35	John Chandler do do do do Peleg Sprague do do John Ruggles do do do do George Evans do do James W. Bradbury do do William Pitt Fessenden do do do Nathan A. Farwell do do William Pitt Fessenden do do	June 14, 1820 Mar. 4, 1823 do do Mar. 4, 1829 do do Jan. 20, 1835 Mar. 4, 1835 Mar. 4, 1835 do Mar. 4, 1841 Mar. 4, 1841 do Mar. 4, 1847 do Mar. 4, 1853 Mar. 4, 1859 Mar. 4, 1859 do Oct. 27, 1864 Jan. 11, 1865 Jan. 11, 1865 Mar. 4, 1865 Mar. 3, 1871 do do	Mar. 3, 1823 do do do do Mar. 3, 1835 do do Mar. 3, 1835 Mar. 3, 1841 do do Mar. 3, 1847 do do Mar. 3, 1853 do do do do Jan. 11, 1865 Mar. 3, 1865 Mar. 3, 1871 do do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed J. Chandler. Resigned in 1835. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Sprague, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed J. Ruggles. By Legislature, to succeed G. Evans. By Legislature, to succeed J. Bradbury. By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1864. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. P. Fessenden. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. P. Fessenden, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed N. A. Farwell. Died September 8, 1869.
XXXIX. XL. XLI.	1865-67 1867-69 1869-71				

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAINE—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
	Lot M. Morrill	Oct. 30, 1869	Jan. 19, 1870	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. P. Fessenden.
	.....do	Jan. 19, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. P. Fessenden, deceased.
XLII. 1871-73	.....do	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIII. 1873-75	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	
XLIV. 1875-77	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	
	James G. Blaine	July 10, 1876	Jan. 16, 1877	Resigned July 7, 1876.
	.....do	Jan. 16, 1877	Mar. 3, 1877	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of L. M. Morrill.
	.....do	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLV. 1877-79	.....do	Mar. 15, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned in 1881.
XLVI. 1879-81	William P. Frye	Mar. 15, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Blaine, resigned.
XLVII. 1881-83	.....do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1883-85	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	
XLIX. 1885-87	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	

MARYLAND.

CLASS 1

I. 1789-91	C. Carroll of Carrollton	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned.
II. 1791-93	.....do	Mar. 5, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Carroll, resigned.
III. 1793-95	Richard Potts	Jan. 10, 1793	Mar. 3, 1797	
IV. 1795-97	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	
	John Eager Howard	Nov. 30, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned March 1, 1796.
V. 1797-99	.....do	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Potts, resigned.
VI. 1799-1801	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VII. 1801-03	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	
VIII. 1803-05	Samuel Smith	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed J. E. Howard.
IX. 1805-07	.....do . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	.....do	

X.	1807-09	do.	do.	do.	By Governor, to fill vacancy during recess of Legislature.
XI.	1809-11	do.	Mar. 4, 1809	Nov. 16, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII.	1811-13	do.	Nov. 16, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
XIII.	1813-15	do.	do.	do.	
XIV.	1815-17	do.	do.	do.	
		Robert G. Harper	Jan. 29, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed S. Smith. Resigned in 1816.
		Alexander Contee Hanson	Dec. 21, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. G. Harper, resigned.
XV.	1817-19	do.	do.	do.	
XVI.	1819-21	Alexander Contee Hanson	Dec. 21, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Died April 23, 1819.
		William Pinkney	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. C. Hanson, deceased.
XVII.	1821-23	do.	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died Feb. 25, 1822.
		Samuel Smith	Dec. 15, 1822	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Pinkney, deceased.
XVIII.	1823-25	do.	do.	do.	
XIX.	1825-27	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XX.	1827-29	do.	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	
XXI.	1829-31	do.	do.	do.	
XXII.	1831-33	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed S. Smith.
XXIII.	1833-35	Joseph Kent	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1837	
XXIV.	1835-37	do.	do.	do.	
XXV.	1837-39	do.	do.	do.	Died November 24, 1837.
		William D. Merrick	Jan. 4, 1838	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed J. Kent, deceased.
XXVI.	1839-41	do.	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII.	1841-43	do.	do.	do.	
XXVIII.	1843-45	do.	do.	do.	
XXIX.	1845-47	Reverdy Johnson	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed W. D. Merrick.
XXX.	1847-49	do.	do.	do.	
XXXI.	1849-51	do.	do.	do.	Resigned in 1849.
		David Stewart	Dec. 6, 1849	Jan. 12, 1850	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of R. Johnson.
		Thomas G. Pratt	Jan. 12, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Johnson, resigned.
XXXII.	1851-53	do.	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIII.	1853-55	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do.	do.	do.	
XXXV.	1857-59	Anthony Kennedy	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed T. G. Pratt.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVII.	1861-63	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVIII.	1863-65	Reverdy Johnson	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed A. Kennedy.
XXXIX.	1865-67	do.	do.	do.	Resigned July 10, 1868.
XL.	1867-69	do.	do.	do.	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson.
		William Pinkney Whyte	July 13, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed W. P. Whyte.
XLI.	1869-71	William T. Hamilton	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARYLAND—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XLII. 1871-73	William T. Hamilton	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
XLIII. 1873-75	do.	do.	do.	
XLIV. 1875-77	Wm. Pinkney Whyte	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed W. T. Hamilton.
XLV. 1877-79	do.	do.	do.	
XLVI. 1879-81	do.	do.	do.	
XLVII. 1881-83	Arthur P. Gorman	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed W. P. Whyte.
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.	do.	do.	
XLIX. 1885-87	do.	do.	do.	
CLASS 3.				
I. 1789-91	John Henry	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
II. 1791-93	do.	do.	do.	
III. 1793-95	do.	do.	do.	
IV. 1795-97	do.	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
V. 1797-99	James Lloyd	Dec. 11, 1797	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned December 10, 1797.
VI. 1799-1801	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Henry, re- signed.
	William Hindman	Dec. 12, 1800	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned in 1800.
VII. 1801-03	do.	Mar. 4, 1801	Nov. 19, 1801	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Lloyd, re- signed.
VIII. 1803-05	Robert Wright	Nov. 19, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	By Governor, to fill vacancy during recess of legislature.
IX. 1805-07	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed W. Hindman.
	Philip Reed	Nov. 25, 1806	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned in 1806.
X. 1807-09	do.	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Wright, re- signed.
XI. 1809-11	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII. 1811-13	do.	do.	do.	
XIII. 1813-15	Robert H. Goldsborough	May 21, 1813	Mar. 23, 1819	
XIV. 1815-17	do.	do.	do.	
XV. 1817-19	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed P. Reed.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
I. 1789-91	Tristram Dalton	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed T. Dalton.
II. 1791-93	George Cabot	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1796.
III. 1793-95	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. Cabot, resigned.
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
V. 1797-99	Benjamin Goodhue	July 7, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1800.
VI. 1799-1801	do	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of B. Goodhue, resigned.
VII. 1801-03	Jonathan Mason	Nov. 14, 1800	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed J. Mason.
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	Resigned in 1808.
IX. 1805-07	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Q. Adams, resigned.
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI. 1809-11	James Lloyd, jr.	June 9, 1808	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned in 1813.
XII. 1811-13	do	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. Lloyd, jr.
XIII. 1813-15	Christopher Gore	May 5, 1813	May 29, 1813	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Lloyd, jr.
XIV. 1815-17	do	May 29, 1813	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1816.
XV. 1817-19	Eli P. Ashmun	June 12, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Gore, resigned.
XVI. 1819-21	Prentiss Mellen	do	do	Resigned in 1820.
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Mellen, resigned.
XVIII. 1823-25	Elijah H. Mills	Jan. 12, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIX. 1825-27	do	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Mills.
XXI. 1829-31	Daniel Webster	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Mills.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Mills.

XXXIII.	1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1841.
XXXVI.	1839-41	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Webster, resigned.
		Rufus Choate	Feb. 23, 1841	Mar. 3, 1845	
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed R. Choate.
XXIX.	1845-47	Daniel Webster	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	Resigned July 22, 1850.
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of D. Webster.
		Robert C. Winthrop	July 27, 1850	Feb. 1, 1851	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Webster, resigned.
		Robert Rantoul	Feb. 1, 1851	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed R. Rantoul.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII.	1853-55	Charles Sumner	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVII.	1861-63	do	do	do	
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX.	1865-67	do	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL.	1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV.	1875-77	William Washburn	Mar. 12, 1874	Mar. 3, 1875	Died March 11, 1874.
XLI.	1877-79	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Sumner.
XLVI.	1879-81	Henry L. Dawes	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed W. Washburn.
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

CLASS 2.

I.	1789-91	Caleb Strong	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
II.	1791-93	do	do	do	
III.	1793-95	do	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
IV.	1795-97	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Strong, resigned.
		Theodore Sedgwick	June 11, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	
VI.	1799-1801	Samuel Dexter	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed T. Sedgwick. Resigned in 1800.
		Dwight Foster	June 6, 1800	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed S. Dexter, resigned.
VII.	1801-03	do	do	do	Resigned in 1803.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CLASS I.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
I. 1789-91	Tristram Dalton	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed T. Dalton.
II. 1791-93	George Cabot	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1796.
III. 1793-5	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. Cabot, resigned.
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
V. 1797-99	Benjamin Goodhue	July 7, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1800.
VI. 1799-1801	do	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of B. Goodhue, resigned.
VII. 1801-03	Jonathan Mason	Nov. 14, 1800	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed J. Mason.
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	Resigned in 1808.
IX. 1805-07	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Q. Adams, resigned.
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI. 1809-11	James Lloyd, Jr.	June 9, 1808	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned in 1813.
XII. 1811-13	do	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. Lloyd, Jr.
XIII. 1813-15	Christopher Gore	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Lloyd, Jr.
XIV. 1815-17	do	May 5, 1813	May 29, 1813	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Lloyd, Jr.
XV. 1817-19	Eli P. Ashmun	May 29, 1813	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Lloyd, Jr.
XVI. 1819-21	do	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Gore, resigned.
XVII. 1821-23	Prentiss Mellen	June 12, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1818.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. P. Ashmun, resigned.
XIX. 1825-27	Elijah H. Mills	June 5, 1818	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1820.
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Mellen, resigned.
XXI. 1829-31	Daniel Webster	Jan. 12, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	do	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Mills.

XXIII. 1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1841.
XXVI. 1839-41	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Webster, resigned.
	Rufus Choate	Feb. 23, 1841	Mar. 3, 1845	
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed R. Choate.
XXIX. 1845-47	Daniel Webster	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	Resigned July 22, 1850.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of D. Webster.
	Robert C. Winthrop	July 27, 1850	Feb. 1, 1851	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Webster, resigned.
	Robert Rantoul	Feb. 1, 1851	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed R. Rantoul.
XXXII. 1851-53	Charles Sumner	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	do	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIJ. 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	William Washburn	Mar. 12, 1874	Mar. 3, 1875	Died March 11, 1874.
XLV. 1877-79	Henry L. Dawes	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Sumner.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. Washburn.
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 2.				
I. 1789-91	Caleb Strong	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
II. 1791-93	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
III. 1793-95	do	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Strong, resigned.
V. 1797-99	Theodore Sedgwick	June 11, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
VI. 1799-1801	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. Sedgwick. Resigned in 1800.
	Samuel Dexter	June 6, 1800	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed S. Dexter, resigned.
VII. 1801-03	Dwight Foster	do	do	Resigned in 1803.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

(CLASS 2—Continued.)

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
VIII.	Timothy Pickerin ^g	Mar. 2, 1803	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Foster, resigned.
IX.	do	do	do	do
X.	do	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI.	do	do	do	do
XII.	Joseph B. Varnum	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed T. Pickering.
XIII.	do	do	do	do
XIV.	do	do	do	do
XV.	Harris on Gray Otis	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Varnum.
XVI.	do	do	do	do
XVII.	do	do	do	do
XVIII.	James Lloyd	June 5, 1822	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned in 1822.
XIX.	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. G. Otis, resigned.
XX.	Nathaniel Silsbee	May 21, 1826	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXI.	do	do	do	do
XXII.	do	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed N. Silsbee.
XXIII.	do	do	do	do
XXIV.	John Davis	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned in 1840.
XXV.	do	do	do	do
XXVI.	Isaac C. Bates	Jan. 13, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Davis, resigned.
XXVII.	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII.	do	do	do	do
XXIX.	John Davis	Mar. 21, 1845	Mar. 3, 1847	Died March 16, 1845.
XXX.	do	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. C. Bates, dec'd.
XXXI.	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII.	Edward Everett	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed J. Davis.
XXXIII.	Julius Rockwell	June 3, 1854	Jan. 30, 1855	Resigned June 1, 1854. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of E. Everett.

XXXIV. 1855-57	Henry Wilson	Jan. 31, 1855	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. Everett, resign'd
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	do	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	Henry Wilson	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Elected Vice-President. Resigned in March, 1873.
XLIII. 1873-75	George S. Boutwell.	Mar. 2, 1873	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. Wilson, resigned
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	George F. Hoar	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed G. S. Boutwell.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	

MICHIGAN.

CLASS 1.

XXIV. - 1835-37	Lucius Lyon	Nov. 10, 1835	Mar. 3, 1839	Attended January 26, 1837.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	Augustus S. Porter	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed L. Lyon.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	Lewis Cass.	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. Porter.
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	Resigned in 1848.
	Thomas Fitzgerald	June 8, 1848	Jan. 20, 1849	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of L. Cass.
	do	do	do	
	Lewis Cass.	Jan. 20, 1849	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to fill his unexpired term.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	Zachariah Chandler.	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed L. Cass.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XLII. 1869-71	Zachariah Chandler.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIII. 1871-73	do.....	do	do	do
XLIII. 1873-75	Isaac P. Christianity.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed Z. Chandler. Resigned in 1879.
XLIV. 1875-77	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. P. Christianity, resigned. Died November 1, 1879.
XLV. 1877-79	Zachariah Chandler.....	Feb. 19, 1879	Mar. 3, 1881	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Z. Chandler.
	Henry P. Baldwin.....	Nov. 17, 1879	Jan. 19, 1881	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of Z. Chandler, de- ceased.
XLVI. 1879-81	do.....	Jan. 18, 1881	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed H. P. Baldwin.
XLVII. 1881-83	Omar D. Conger.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.....	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do.....	do	do	
CLASS 2.				
XXIV. 1835-37	John Norvell.....	Nov. 10, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Attended January 26, 1837.
XXV. 1837-39	do.....	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do.....	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	William Woodbridge.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed J. Norvell.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do.....	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do.....	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	Alpheus Felch.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed W. Woodbridge.
XXXI. 1849-51	do.....	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do.....	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	Charles E. Stuart.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed A. Felch.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do.....	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do.....	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	Kinsley S. Bingham.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed C. E. Stuart. Died October 5, 1861.
XXXVII. 1861-63	do.....	do	do	
	Jacob M. Howard.....	Oct. 6, 1861	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of K. S. Bingham, deceased.

[illegible]

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XLIII. 1871-73	William Windom	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed O. P. Stearns.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	do
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	do
XLV. 1877-79	do	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	do
XLVI. 1881-83	do	do	do	do
XLVII. 1883-85	A. J. Edgerton	Mar. 14, 1881	Oct. 26, 1887	Resigned. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. Windom.
XLVIII. 1885-87	William Windom	Oct. 26, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to fill his unexpired term.
XLIX.	Dwight May Sabin	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed W. Windom.
	do	do	do	

MISSISSIPPI.

CLASS 1.

XV. 1817-19	Walter Leake	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1820.
XVI.	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of W. Leake.
	David Holmes	Aug. 30, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	do
XVII. 1821-23	do	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	do
XIX.	do	do	do	do
	Powhatan Ellis	Sept. 28, 1825	Jan. 28, 1836	Resigned in 1825. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of D. Holmes.
	Thomas B. Reed	Jan. 28, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Holmes, re-signed.
XX. 1827-29	Powhatan Ellis	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed T. B. Reed.
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	do
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	do
	John Black	Nov. 12, 1832	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned in 1832. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of P. Ellis.

XXIII.	1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	Resigned in 1838
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Black, resigned.
		James F. Trotter	Jan. 22, 1838	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned in 1838.
		Thomas H. Williams	Nov. 12, 1838	Jan. 30, 1839	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. F. Trotter.
		do	Jan. 30, 1839	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. F. Trotter, resigned.
XXVI.	1839-41	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed T. H. Williams.
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Henderson.
XXIX.	1845-47	do	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Died May 5, 1847.
XXX.	1847-49	do	Aug. 10, 1847	Jan. 11, 1848	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. Speight.
		Jefferson Davis	Jan. 11, 1848	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Speight, deceased.
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII.	1851-53	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned.
		John J. McRae	Dec. 1, 1851	Feb. 19, 1852	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Da is.
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	Feb. 19, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Davis, resigned.
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1857-59	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed S. Adams.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	Retired from the Senate January 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from January 14, 1861, to February 23, 1870, in consequence of the Civil War.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Vacant			
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do			
XXXIX.	1865-67	do			
XL.	1867-69	do			
XLI.	1869-71	Adelbert Ames	Feb. 23, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1869.
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	Resigned in 1874.
XLIV.	1875-77	Henry K. Pease	Jan. 23, 1874	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Ames, resigned.
XLV.	1877-79	Blanche K. Bruce	Mar. 3, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed H. K. Pease.
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	James Z. George	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed B. K. Bruce.
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Class 2.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XV. 1817-19	Thomas H. Williams	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	Thomas B. Reed	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed T. H. Williams. Died Novem- ber 26, 1830.
	Robert H. Adams	Jan. 6, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. B. Reed, de- ceased. Died July 2, 1830.
	George Polindexter	Oct. 15, 1830	Nov. 18, 1830	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of R. H. Adams.
	do	Nov. 18, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. H. Adams, de- ceased.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	Robert J. Walker	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed G. Polindexter.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	Joseph W. Chalmers	Nov. 3, 1845	Jan. 10, 1846	Resigned in 1845.
	do	Jan. 10, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of R. J. Walker.
	Henry Stuart Foote	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. J. Walker, re- signed.
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	Walter Brooke	Feb. 18, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Chalmers.
	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	Albert G. Brown	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Resigned in 1852.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. S. Foote, re- signed.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. Brooke.

XXXVI.	1859-61	.....do	.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Senate January 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from January 14, 1861, to February 23, 1870.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Vacant	.....	.....	.....
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	.....	.....	.....
XXXIX.	1865-67	do	.....	.....	.....
XI.	1867-69	do	.....	.....	.....
XII.	1869-71	Hiram R. Revels	.....	Feb. 23, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1865.
XIII.	1871-73	James Lusk Alcorn	.....	Dec. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed H. R. Revels.
XIV.	1873-75	do	.....	do	do	
XV.	1875-77	do	.....	do	do	
XVI.	1877-79	L. Q. C. Lamar	.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed J. L. Alcorn.
XVII.	1879-81	do	.....	do	do	
XVIII.	1881-83	do	.....	do	do	
XIX.	1883-85	do	.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned March 6, 1885.
	1885-87	Edward C. Walthall	.....	Mar. 9, 1885	Jan. 20, 1886	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of L. Q. C. Lamar.
		do	.....	Jan. 20, 1886	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of L. Q. C. Lamar, resigned.

MISSOURI.

Class I.

XVII.	1831-33	Thomas H. Benton	.....	Oct. 2, 1830	Mar. 3, 1837	
XVIII.	1833-35	do	.....	do	do	
XIX.	1835-37	do	.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XX.	1837-39	do	.....	do	do	
XXI.	1839-41	do	.....	do	do	
XXII.	1841-43	do	.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIII.	1843-45	do	.....	do	do	
XXIV.	1845-47	do	.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXV.	1847-49	do	.....	do	do	
XXVI.	1849-51	do	.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII.	1851-53	Henry S. Geyer	.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXVIII.	1853-55	do	.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. H. Benton.
XXIX.	1855-57	do	.....	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MISSOURI—Continued.

CLASS 1.—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXV. 1857-59	Trusten Polk	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed H. S. Geyer.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	Expelled January 10, 1861.
XXXVII. 1861-63	John R. Henderson	Jan. 17, 1862	Jan. 6, 1863	By Governor, to fill vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of T. Polk.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	Jan. 6, 1863	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. Polk, expelled.
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	Carl Schurz	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed J. R. Henderson.
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	Francis M. Cockrell	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed C. Schurz.
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.				
XVII. 1821-23	David Barton	Oct. 2, 1820	Mar. 3, 1825	
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX. 1825-27	do	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII. 1831-33	Alexander Buckner	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed D. Barton.
XXIII. 1833-35	Lewis F. Linn	do	do	Died June 15, 1833.
	do	Oct. 25, 1833	Nov. 20, 1834	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. Buckner.
	do	Nov. 20, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Buckner, deceased.
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV. 1837-39	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEBRASKA.
CLASS 1.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XL 1867-69	Thomas W. Tipton	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLI 1869-71	do	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1871	
XLI 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLI 1873-75	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. W. Tipton.
XLI 1875-77	Algernon S. Paddock	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
XLI 1877-79	do	do	do	
XLI 1879-81	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. Paddock.
XLI 1881-83	Charles H. Van Wyck	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
XLI 1883-85	do	do	do	
XLI 1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 2.				
XL 1867-69	John M. Thayer	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed J. M. Thayer.
XLI 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLI 1871-73	Phineas W. Hitchcock	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
XLI 1873-75	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed P. W. Hitchcock.
XLI 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLI 1877-79	Alvin Saunders	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
XLI 1879-81	do	do	do	By Legislature to succeed A. Saunders.
XLI 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLI 1883-85	Charles F. Manderson	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
XLI 1885-87	do	do	do	

NEVADA.
CLASS 1.

XXXVIII. 1863-65	William M. Stewart	Dec. 15, 1864	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	
XLI. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	do	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	

XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	do
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	do
XLIV.	1875-77	William Sharon.	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed W. M. Stewart.
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	do
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	do
XLVII.	1881-83	James G. Fair	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed W. Sharon.
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	do
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	do

CLASS 3.

XXXVIII.	1863-65	James W. Nye	Dec. 16, 1864	Mar. 3, 1867	
XXXIX.	1865-67	do	do	do	do
XL.	1867-69	do	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	do
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	do
XLIII.	1873-75	John P. Jones.	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Nye.
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	do	do
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	do
XLVI.	1879-81	do	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	do
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	do
XLIX.	1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLASS 2.

I.	1789-91	Palne Wingate	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	By Legislature, to succeed P. Wingate.
II.	1791-93	do	do	do	do
III.	1793-95	Samuel Livermore.	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	do
IV.	1795-97	do	do	do	do
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	do
VI.	1799-1801	do	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	do
VII.	1801-03	do	do	do	do
VIII.	1803-05	do	June 17, 1801	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in 1801. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Livermore.
IX.	1805-07	do	do	do	do
X.	1807-09	Nicholas Gilman.	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to succeed S. Olcott.
XI.	1809-11	do	do	do	do
XII.	1811-13	do	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIII.	1813-15	do	do	do	Died May 3, 1814. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Gilman.
XIV.	1815-17	Thomas W. Thompson	June 24, 1814	Mar. 3, 1817	do
		do	do	do	do

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XV. 1817-19	David L. Morrill	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed T. W. Thompson.
XVI. 1820-21	do	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	Samuel Bell	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed D. L. Morrill.
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	Henry Hubbard	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed S. Bell.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	Levi Woodbury	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed H. Hubbard.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	Hening W. Jenness	Nov. 12, 1845	June 3, 1846	Resigned in 1845.
XXXI. 1849-51	Joseph Cilley	June 3, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	By Governor, to fill unexpired term of L. Woodbury.
XXXII. 1851-53	John P. Hale	Mar. 3, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of L. Woodbury.
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed Joseph Cilley.
	Charles G. Atherton	do	do	
	Jared W. Williams	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed J. P. Hale. Died November 15, 1853.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	Nov. 29, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of C. G. Atherton.
XXXV. 1857-59	John P. Hale	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. G. Atherton.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	Aaron H. Cragin	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed J. P. Hale.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

XLI.	1873-75	do	do	do	do
XLII.	1875-77	do	do	do	do
XLV.	1879-80	Edward H. Rollins	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed A. H. Cragin.
XLV.	1877-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	Austin F. Pike.	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Rollins.
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 3					
I.	1789-91	John Langdon	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
II.	1791-93	do	do	do	
III.	1793-95	do	do	do	
IV.	1795-97	do	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	
VI.	1799-1801	James Sheafe	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to succeed J. Langdon. Resigned in 1802.
VII.	1801-1803	William Plumer.	June 17, 1802	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Sheafe.
VIII.	1803-1805	do	do	do	
IX.	1805-1807	Nahum Parker	Mar. 13, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed William Plumer. Resigned in 1810.
X.	1807-1809	do	do	do	
XI.	1809-11	Charles Cutts.	June 21, 1810	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Parker.
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	Jeremiah Mason	April 2, 1813	June 10, 1813	By Governor, to fill a vacancy during recess of Legislature.
XIV.	1815-17	do	June 10, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to succeed Charles Cutts.
XV.	1817-19	Clement Storer	June 27, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1817.
XVI.	1819-21	John P. Parrott	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed C. Storer.
XVII.	1821-23	Levi Woodbury	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed J. F. Parrott.
XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX.	1825-27	Isaac Hill	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed L. Woodbury.
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI.	1829-31	John Page	June 8, 1826	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned in 1826.
XXII.	1831-33	Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. Hill, resigned.
XXIII.	1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed J. Page.
XXIV.	1835-37	Leonard Wilcox	Mar. 1, 1842	June 9, 1842	Resigned in 1842.
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Page.
XXVI.	1839-41	Charles G. Atherton	June 9, 1839	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Pierce.
XXVII.	1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed L. Wilcox.
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX.	1845-47	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Class 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXX. 1847-49	Charles G. Atherton.	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed C. G. Atherton.
XXXI. 1849-51	Noses Norris, Jr.	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died January 11, 1855.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of M. Norris, Jr.
XXXIII. 1853-55	John S. Wells.	Jan. 16, 1855	Mar. 3, 1855	Died May 26, 1857.
XXXIV. 1855-57	James Bell.	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed J. S. Wells.
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	Died May 26, 1857.
XXXVI. 1859-61	Daniel Clark	June 27, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Bell, deceased.
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	Resigned July, 1866.
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of D. Clark.
	George G. Fogg.	Aug. 31, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed G. G. Fogg.
XL. 1867-69	James W. Patterson	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Patterson.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	Hainbridge Wadleigh	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	Charles H. Bell	Mar. 13, 1879	June 17, 1879	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by expiration of term of B. Wadleigh.
	Henry W. Blair	June 17, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed B. Wadleigh.
	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by expiration of his term, and no election.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	Mar. 5, 1885	June 16, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	June 16, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	

NEW JERSEY.

CLASS 1.

I.	1789-91	Jonathan Elmer.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed J. Elmer.
II.	1791-93	John Rutherford.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned February,
III.	1793-95	do.....	do.....	do.....	1798.
IV.	1795-97	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of
V.	1797-99	do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	J. Rutherford.
		Franklin Davenport.....	Dec. 5, 1798	Feb. 14, 1799	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Rutherford,
		James Schureman.....	Feb. 14, 1799	Mar. 3, 1803	resigned.
		do.....	do.....	do.....	Reigned in 1800.
VI.	1799-1801	Aaron Ogden.....	Feb. 26, 1801	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Schureman, re-
		do.....	do.....	do.....	signed.
VII.	1801-03	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Governor, during recess of Legislature.
VIII.	1803-05	John Condit.....	Sept. 1, 1803	Nov. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed A. Ogden.
		do.....	Nov. 3, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
IX.	1805-07	do.....	do.....	do.....	
X.	1807-09	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XI.	1809-11	John Lambert.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to succeed J. Condit.
XII.	1811-13	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XIII.	1813-15	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XIV.	1815-17	James J. Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed J. Lambert.
XV.	1817-19	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XVI.	1819-21	do.....	do.....	do.....	
		Samuel L. Southard.....	Jan. 26, 1821	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1821.
XVII.	1821-23	do.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of
XVIII.	1823-25	do.....	do.....	do.....	J. J. Wilson
		Joseph McIlvaine.....	Nov. 12, 1823	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
		do.....	do.....	do.....	Resigned in 1823.
XIX.	1825-27	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. L. Southard,
		Ephraim Hateman.....	Nov. 10, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	resigned.
		do.....	do.....	do.....	Died August 19, 1826.
XX.	1827-29	do.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. McIlvaine, de-
		Mahlon Dickerson.....	Jan. 30, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833	ceased.
		do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in January,
		do.....	do.....	do.....	1829.
XXI.	1829-31	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. Hateman, re-
XXII.	1831-33	Samuel L. Southard.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	signed.
XXIII.	1833-35	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXIV.	1835-37	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed M. Dickerson.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXV. 1837-39 XXVI. 1839-41 XXVII. 1841-43	Samuel L. Southard..... do do William L. Dayton	Mar. 4, 1830 do do July 2, 1842	Mar. 3, 1845 do do Oct. 28, 1842	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died June 26, 1842. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of S. L. Southard. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. L. Southard, deceased.
XXVIII. 1843-45 XXIX. 1845-47 XXX. 1847-49 XXXI. 1849-51 XXXII. 1851-53	do do do do do Robert F. Stockton	do do Mar. 4, 1845 do do Mar. 4, 1851	do do Mar. 3, 1851 do do Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIII. 1853-55 XXXIV. 1855-57 XXXV. 1857-59 XXXVI. 1859-61 XXXVII. 1861-63	John R. Thompson	Mar. 4, 1853 do Mar. 4, 1857 do do Nov. 21, 1862	Mar. 3, 1857 do Mar. 3, 1863 do do Jan. 4, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed W. L. Dayton. Resigned in 1853. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. F. Stockton, resigned.
XXXVIII. 1863-65 XXXIX. 1865-67	Richard S. Field	do do do do do James W. Wall	do do Mar. 3, 1863 do do Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died September 12, 1862. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. R. Thompson. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. R. Thompson, deceased.
XL. 1867-69 XLI. 1869-71 XLII. 1871-73 XLIII. 1873-75 XLIV. 1875-77	William Wright	Mar. 4, 1863 do do do do Frederick T. Frelinghuysen	Mar. 3, 1869 do do do do Jan. 23, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Wall. Died November 3, 1865. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William Wright. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Wright, deceased.
	do	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869	
	do	do	do	
	John P. Stockton	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed F. T. Frelinghuysen.
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	Theodore F. Randolph	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed J. P. Stockton.

XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. F. Randolph.
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	William J. Sewell	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 2.					
I.	1789-91	William Paterson Philemon Dickinson	Mar. 4, 1789 Nov. 23, 1790	Mar. 3, 1793 Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned in 1790. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Paterson, re- signed.
II.	1791-93	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed P. Dickinson.
III.	1793-95	Fred'k Frelinghuysen	Mar. 4, 1793	do	Resigned 1796.
IV.	1795-97	Richard Stockton	Nov. 12, 1796	Mar. 3, 1793	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Frelinghuysen, resigned.
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed R. Stockton.
VI.	1799-01	Jonathan Dayton	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
VII.	1801-03	do	do	do	
VIII.	1803-05	do	do	do	
IX.	1805-07	Aaron Kitchell	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to succeed J. Dayton.
X.	1807-09	do	do	do	Resigned in 1809.
XI.	1809-11	John Condit	Mar. 21, 1809	Nov. 2, 1809	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Kitchell.
		do	Nov. 2, 1809	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Kitchell, re- signed.
		do	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	do	do	do	
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	
XV.	1817-19	Mahlon Dickerson	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed J. Condit.
XVI.	1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIX.	1825-27	do	do	do	
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI.	1829-31	Theodore Frelinghuysen	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed M. Dickerson.
XXII.	1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII.	1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV.	1835-37	Garret D. Wall	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed T. Frelinghuysen.
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI.	1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII.	1841-43	Jacob W. Miller	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX.	1845-47	do	do	do	
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI.	1849-51	do	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed G. D. Wall.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXIII. 1853-55	William Wright	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Miller.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	John C. Ten Eyck	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed W. Wright.
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	John P. Stockton	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed J. C. Ten Eyck. Seat declared vacant March 27, 1866.
	Alexander G. Cattell	Mar. 29, 1866	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. P. Stockton, unseated.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed A. G. Cattell.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	John R. McPherson	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed F. T. Frelinghuysen.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	

NEW YORK.

CLASS 1.

I. 1789-91	Philip Schuyler	July 15, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed P. Schuyler.
II. 1791-93	Aaron Burr	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	
III. 1793-95	do	do	do	
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	
V. 1797-99	Philip Schuyler	Mar. 4, 1797	do	By Legislature, to succeed A. Burr. Declined the nomination.

JOHN SEANES JOURNAL.	JAN. 11, 1796	MAR. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Schuyler, declined. Resigned April 1798. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John S. Hobart. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. S. Hobart, resigned. Resigned in 1800. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Watson, resigned.
VI. 1799-1801	William North	May 5, 1798	Aug. 17, 1798
	James Watson	Aug. 17, 1798	Mar. 3, 1803
	do	do	do
	Gouverneur Morris	April 3, 1803	Mar. 3, 1803
	do	do	do
VII. 1801-03	Theodorus Bailey	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809
VIII. 1803-05	John Armstrong	Feb. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809
	Samuel L. Mitchell	Nov. 9, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809
	do	do	do
	do	do	do
IX. 1805-07	Obadiah German	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815
X. 1807-09	do	do	do
XI. 1809-11	do	do	do
XII. 1811-13	do	do	do
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do
XIV. 1815-17	Nathan Sanford	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821
XV. 1817-19	do	do	do
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do
XVII. 1821-23	Martin Van Buren	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do
	Charles E. Dudley	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833
	do	Jan. 11, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833
	do	do	do
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do
XXIII. 1833-35	Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do
XXVI. 1839-41	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do
	Daniel S. Dickinson	Nov. 30, 1844	do
	do	do	do
	do	Jan. 18, 1845	Mar. 3, 1845
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do
XXX. 1847-49	do	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do
XXXII. 1851-53	Hamilton Fish	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Schuyler, declined. Resigned April 1798.

By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John S. Hobart.

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. S. Hobart, resigned.

Resigned in 1800.

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Watson, resigned.

By Legislature, to succeed G. Morris. Resigned in 1804.

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. Bailey, resigned. Resigned in 1804.

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Armstrong, resigned.

By Legislature, to succeed S. L. Mitchell.

By Legislature, to succeed O. German.

By Legislature, to succeed N. Sanford.

By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1828.

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of M. Van Buren.

By Legislature, to succeed C. E. Dudley.

By Legislature, to succeed himself.

Resigned in 1844.

By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of N. P. Tallmadge.

By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. P. Tallmadge, resigned.

By Legislature, to succeed himself.

By Legislature, to succeed D. S. Dickinson.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXV. 1857-59	Preston King	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed H. Fish.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	do
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	do
XXXVIII. 1863-65	Edwin D. Morgan	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed P. King.
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	do
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	do
XLI. 1869-71	Reuben E. Fenton	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed E. D. Morgan.
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	do
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	do
XLIV. 1875-77	Francis Kernan	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed R. E. Fenton.
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	do
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	do
XLVII. 1881-83	Thomas C. Platt	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed F. Kernan. Resig'd May 6, 1881.
	Warner Miller	July 16, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. C. Platt, re- signed.
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	do
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	do
CLASS 3.				
I. 1789-91	Rufus King	July 16, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
II. 1791-93	do	do	do	
III. 1793-95	do	do	do	
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned.
	John Lawrence	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. King, resigned.
	do	Nov. 9, 1796	Mar. 3, 1801	
V. 1797-99	do	do	do	
VI. 1799-1801	do	do	do	Resigned in 1800.
	John Armstrong	Nov. 6, 1800	Mar. 3, 1801	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Lawrence, re- signed.
VII. 1801-03	do	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1802.
	De Witt Clinton	Feb. 9, 1802	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Armstrong, re- signed.
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	Resigned in 1803.
	John Armstrong	Nov. 10, 1803	Feb. 4, 1804	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of De Witt Clinton.

IX.	1805-07	John Smith	Feb. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of De Witt Clinton.
X.	1807-09	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI.	1809-11	do	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	Rufus King	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to succeed J. Smith.
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	
XVI.	1819-21	do	Jan. 8, 1820	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed himself
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1823-25	Nathan Sanford	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed R. King.
XIX.	1825-27	do	do	do	
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI.	1829-31	William L. Marcy	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed N. Sanford. Resigned in 1832.
XXII.	1831-33	Silas Wright, jr.	Jan. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. L. Marcy, resigned.
XXIII.	1833-35	do	do	do	
XXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV.	1837-39	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVI.	1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII.	1843-45	Henry A. Foster	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1844.
		do	Nov. 30, 1844	Jan. 18, 1845	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of S. Wright, jr.
		John A. Dix	Jan. 18, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Wright, jr., resigned.
XXIX.	1845-47	do	do	do	
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI.	1849-51	William H. Seward	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed J. A. Dix.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	do	do	
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXV.	1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII.	1861-63	Ira Harris	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed W. H. Seward.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX.	1865-67	do	do	do	
XL.	1867-69	Roscoe Conkling	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed Ira Harris.
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	Elbridge G. Lapham	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned May 16, 1881.
		do	July 22, 1881	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of Roscoe Conkling.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XIV.	Elbridge G. Lapham.....	July 22, 1881	Mar. 3, 1885	
XV.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XVI.	William M. Everts.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed E. G. Lapham.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CLASS 2.

I.	Samuel Johnston.....	Nov. 27, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	By Legislature, to succeed S. Johnston.
II.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
III.	Alexander Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	
IV.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
V.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
VI.	Jesse Franklin.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed A. Martin.
VII.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
VIII.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
IX.	James Turner.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to succeed J. Franklin.
X.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XI.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XII.	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIII.	do.....	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1816.
XIV.	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Turner, re- signed.
	Montfort Stokes.....	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XV.	do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1822	
XVI.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XVII.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XVIII.	John Branch.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed M. Stokes.
XIX.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XX.	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXI.	Bedford Brown.....	Dec. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed J. Branch.
XXII.	do.....	do.....	do.....	

XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV. 1835-37	do	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	do	Resigned in 1840.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of B. Brown, re-
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	do	signed.
	Willie P. Mangum	Nov. 25, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	do	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	do	
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	David S. Reid	Dec. 6, 1854	Mar. 3, 1859	do	Vacancies in this class from March 4, 1853, to Dec. 6, 1854.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	Thomas Bragg	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant				
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do				
XXXIX. 1865-67	do				
XL. 1867-69	Joseph C. Abbott	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	do	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1865.
XLI. 1869-71	do		do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	Matt W. Ransom	April 24, 1872	Mar. 3, 1877	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	do	
XLVI. 1879-81	do	do	do	do	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.					
I. 1789-91	Benjamin Hawkins	Nov. 27, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	do	
II. 1791-93	do	do	do	do	
III. 1793-95	do	do	do	do	
IV. 1795-97	Timothy Bloodworth	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	do	By Legislature, to succeed B. Hawkins.
V. 1797-99	do	do	do	do	
VI. 1799-1801	do	do	do	do	
VII. 1801-03	David Stone	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	do	By Legislature, to succeed T. Bloodworth.
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	do	
IX. 1805-07	do	do	do	do	
X. 1807-09	Jesse Franklin	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	do	By Legislature, to succeed D. Stone.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Class 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XI. 1809-11	Jesse Franklin.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed J. Franklin. Resigned in 1814. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Stone, re- signed. Did not take his seat. By Legislature, to succeed F. Locke, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII. 1811-13	do.....	do	do	
XIII. 1813-15	David Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
	Francis Locke.....	do	do	
XIV. 1815-17	Nathaniel Macon.....	Dec. 5, 1815	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1828. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. Macon, re- signed.
XV. 1817-19	do.....	do	do	
XVI. 1819-21	Nathaniel Macon.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
XVII. 1821-23	do.....	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1840. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Strange, re- signed.
XIX. 1825-27	do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
XX. 1827-29	do.....	do	do	
	James Iredell.....	Dec. 15, 1828	Mar. 3, 1831	
XXI. 1829-31	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Iredell. Resigned in 1836. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. P. Mangum, resigned.
XXII. 1831-33	Willie P. Mangum.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
XXIII. 1833-35	do.....	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	do.....	do	do	
	Robert Strange.....	Dec. 5, 1836	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1840. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Strange, re- signed.
XXV. 1837-39	do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
XXVI. 1839-41	do.....	do	do	
	William A. Graham.....	Nov. 25, 1840	Mar. 3, 1837	
XXVII. 1841-43	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. A. Graham. Resigned in 1846. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. H. Haywood, resigned.
XXVIII. 1843-45	William H. Haywood.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
XXIX. 1845-47	do.....	do	do	
	George E. Badger.....	Dec. 14, 1846	Mar. 3, 1849	
XXX. 1847-49	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed G. E. Badger.
XXXI. 1849-51	do.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
XXXII. 1851-53	do.....	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do.....	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	Ann Biggs.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	

XXXV.	1857-59	do Thomas L. Clingman	do May 6, 1858	do Nov. 22, 1858	Resigned in 1858. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Asa Biggs.
		do	Nov. 23, 1858	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of Asa Biggs, resigned.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Senate July 11, 1861.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to June 25, 1868.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do			
XXXIX.	1865-67	do			
XL.	1867-69	John Pool	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1867.
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	Augustus S. Merriman	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed J. Pool.
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	Zebulon B. Vance	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed A. S. Merriman.
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

OHIO.

CLASS I.

VIII.	1803-05	John Smith	April 1, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned in 1808.
IX.	1805-07	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of John Smith, resigned.
X.	1807-09	Return J. Meigs, jr	Dec. 12, 1808	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1810.
XI.	1809-11	do	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. J. Meigs, resigned.
		Thomas Worthington	Dec. 15, 1810	Mar. 3, 1815	
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	do	do	do	Resigned in 1814.
		Joseph Kerr	Dec. 10, 1814	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. Worthington, resigned.
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Kerr.
XV.	1817-19	Benjamin Ruggles	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
XVI.	1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OHIO—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XIV. 1877-79	Stanley Matthews	Mar. 21, 1877	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Sherman, re- signed.
XV. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XVI. 1881-83	George H. Pendleton	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed S. Matthews.
XVII. 1883-85	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1885-87	Henry B. Payne	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed G. H. Pendleton.

OREGON.

CLASS 2.

XXXV. 1857-59	Delazon Smith	Feb. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1859	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	Edward D. Baker	Oct. 2, 1860	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term commencing March 4, 1860. Died October 21, 1861.
	Benjamin Stark	Oct. 29, 1861	Sept. 13, 1862	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by death of E. D. Baker.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	Benjamin F. Harding	Sept. 12, 1862	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of E. D. Baker, de- ceased.
XXXIX. 1865-67	George H. Williams	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed B. F. Harding.
XI. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XII. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XIII. 1871-73	James K. Kelly	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed G. H. Williams.
XIV. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XVI. 1877-79	Lafayette Grover	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed J. K. Kelly.
XVII. 1879-81	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XIX. 1883-85	Joseph N. Dolph	Mar. 3, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed L. Grover.
XX. 1885-87	do	do	do	

CLASS 3.

XXXV.	1857-59	Joseph Lane	Feb. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1861	
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII.	1861-63	James W. Nesmith	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed J. Lane.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX.	1865-67	do	do	do	
XL.	1867-69	Henry W. Corbett	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Nesmith.
XLI.	1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	John H. Mitchell	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed H. W. Corbett.
XLIV.	1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	James H. Slater	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed J. H. Mitchell.
XLVII.	1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	John H. Mitchell	Nov. 18, 1885	Mar. 5, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed J. H. Slater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS 1.

I.	1789-91	William Maclay	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to succeed W. Maclay.
II.	1791-93	Albert Gallatin	Feb. 28, 1793	Mar. 3, 1797	Seat vacated by resolution of the Senate Feb. 28, 1794, Mr. Gallatin not having been a citizen of the United States the term of nine years required by the Constitution of the United States.
III.	1793-95	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Gallatin, seat declared vacant.
IV.	1795-97	James Ross	April 1, 1794	Mar. 3, 1797	
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VI.	1799-1831	do	Mar. 4, 1777	Mar. 3, 1803	
VII.	1801-03	do	do	do	
VIII.	1803-05	Samuel Maclay	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed J. Ross.
IX.	1805-07	do	do	do	
X.	1807-09	do	do	do	Resigned in 1808.
		Michael Lieb	Dec. 13, 1808	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Maclay, resigned.
XI.	1809-11	do	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	Jonathan Roberts	Feb. 14, 1815	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned in 1814.
XIV.	1815-17	do	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed M. Lieb. By Legislature, to succeed himself.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

CLASS I—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XV. 1817-19	Jonathan Roberts	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Roberts.
XVII. 1821-23	William Findlay	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	Isaac D. Barnard.	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed W. Findlay. Resigned December, 1831.
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. D. Barnard, resigned.
	George M. Dallas	Dec. 13, 1831	Mar. 3, 1833	
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	Samuel McKean	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed G. M. Dallas.
XXIV. 1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	Daniel Sturgeon	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed S. McKean.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII. 1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI. 1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	Richard Brodhead	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed D. Sturgeon.
XXXIII. 1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	Simon Cameron	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed R. Brodhead.
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	do	do	
	David Wilmot	Mar. 14, 1861	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned March, 1861.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	Charles R. Buckalew	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Cameron, re- signed.
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed D. Wilmot.
XL. 1867-69	do	do	do	
XLI. 1869-71	John Scott	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed C. R. Buckalew.
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV. 1875-77	William A. Wallace	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed J. Scott.

XIV.	1877-79	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. A. Wallace.
XV.	1879-81	do	do	Mar. 3, 1887	do	
XVI.	1881-83	John I. Mitchell	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	do	
XVII.	1883-85	do	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1885-87	do	do	do	do	
XLIX.		do	do	do	do	
CLASS 3.						
I.	1789-91	Robert Morris	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795		
II.	1791-93	do	do	do	do	
III.	1793-95	do	do	do	do	
IV.	1795-97	William Bingham	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801		By Legislature, to succeed R. Morris.
V.	1797-99	do	do	do	do	
VI.	1799-1801	do	do	do	do	
VII.	1801-03	Peter Muhlenberg George Logan	Mar. 4, 1801 July 13, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807		By Legislature, to succeed W. Bingham. Resigned in 1801. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of P. Muhlenberg. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Muhlenberg, resigned.
VIII.	1803-05	do	Dec. 16, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807		
IX.	1805-07	do	do	do	do	
X.	1807-09	Andrew Gregg	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813		By Legislature, to succeed G. Logan.
XI.	1809-11	do	do	do	do	
XII.	1811-13	do	do	do	do	
XIII.	1813-15	Abner Lacock	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819		By Legislature, to succeed A. Gregg.
XIV.	1815-17	do	do	do	do	
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	do	
XVI.	1819-21	Walter Lowrie	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825		By Legislature, to succeed A. Lacock.
XVII.	1821-23	do	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	do	
XIX.	1825-27	William Marks	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831		By Legislature, to succeed W. Lowrie.
XX.	1827-29	do	do	do	do	
XXI.	1829-31	do	do	do	do	
XXII.	1831-33	William Wilkins	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837		By Legislature, to succeed W. Marks. Resigned in 1834.
XXIII.	1833-35	James Buchanan	Dec. 6, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837		By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Wilkins, re- signed.
XXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	do	
XXV.	1837-39	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843		By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVI.	1839-41	do	do	do	do	
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	do	
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849		By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1845.
XXIX.	1845-47	do	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Buchanan, re- signed.
XXX.	1847-49	Simon Cameron	Mar. 3, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849		
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	do	
XXXII.	1850-51	James Cooper	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855		By Legislature, to succeed S. Cameron.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXII. 1851-53	James Cooper.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do.....	do	do	
XXXIV. 1855-57	William Bigler.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed J. Cooper.
XXXV. 1857-59	do.....	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do.....	do	do	
XXXVII. 1861-63	Edgar Cowan.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to succeed W. Bigler.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do.....	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do.....	do	do	
XL. 1867-69	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed E. Cowan.
XLI. 1869-71	do.....	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do.....	do	do	
XLIII. 1873-75	do.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIV. 1875-77	do.....	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do.....	do	do	
	James Donald Cameron..	Mar. 22, 1877	Mar. 3, 1879	Resigned March 3, 1877. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Cameron, re- signed.
XLVI. 1879-81	do.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVII. 1881-83	do.....	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.....	do	do	
XLIX. 1885-87	do.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	By Legislature, to succeed himself.

RHODE ISLAND.

CLASS 1.

I. 1789-91	Theodore Foster.....	June 7, 1790	Mar. 3, 1791	
II. 1791-93	do.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
III. 1793-95	do.....	do	do	
IV. 1795-97	do.....	do	do	
V. 1797-99	do.....	do	do	
VI. 1799-1801	do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VII. 1801-03	do.....	do	do	

VIII.	1803-05	Samuel I. Potter	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed T. Foster. Died October 4, 1804.
		Benjamin Howland	Last Monday in Oct., 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. I. Potter, deceased.
IX.	1805-07	do	do	do	
X.	1807-09	do	do	do	
XI.	1809-11	Francis Malbone	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature to succeed R. Howland. Died June 4, 1809.
		Christopher G. Champlin	4th Monday in June, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Malbone, deceased.
XII.	1811-13	William Hunter	Last Monday in Oct., 1811	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned in 1811.
		do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. G. Champlin, resigned.
XIII.	1813-15	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIV.	1815-17	do	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
XV.	1817-19	do	do	do	
XVI.	1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII.	1821-23	James D'Wolf	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed W. Hunter.
XVIII.	1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX.	1825-27	Asher Robbins	do	do	Resigned in 1825.
		do	Last Monday in Oct., 1825	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. D'Wolf, resigned.
XX.	1827-29	do	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXI.	1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII.	1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII.	1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV.	1835-37	do	do	do	
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI.	1839-41	Nathan F. Dixon	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed A. Robbins.
XXVII.	1841-43	William Sprague	do	do	Died January 29, 1842.
		do	Feb. 5, 1842	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of N. F. Dixon, deceased.
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	Resigned in 1844.
		John B. Francis	Jan. 25, 1844	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Sprague, resigned.
XXIX.	1845-47	Albert C. Greene	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Francis.
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXII.	1851-53	Charles T. James	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed A. C. Greene.
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1857-59	James F. Simmons	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed C. T. James.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	Resigned in 1862.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Samuel G. Arnold	Sept. 13, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. F. Simmons, resigned.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV. XLV. XLVI. XLVII.	1863-65 1865-67 1867-69 1869-71 1871-73 1873-75 1875-77 1877-79 1879-81 1881-83 1883-85 1885-87	William Sprague do do do do do do do do do do do do	Mar. 4, 1863 do do Mar. 4, 1869 do do do Mar. 4, 1873 do do do Mar. 4, 1881 Oct. 5, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed S. G. Arnold. By Legislature, to succeed himself. By Legislature, to succeed W. Sprague. Died August 13, 1887. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. E. Burnside, deceased.
XLVIII. XLIX.	1883-85 1885-87	do do	do do	
CLASS 2.				
I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII.	1789-91 1791-93 1793-95 1795-97 1797-99 1799-1801 1801-03	Joseph Stanlon do William Bradford do do do Ray Green do do Christopher Ellery do do	June 7, 1790 do Mar. 4, 1793 do do do Last Wed'y Mar. 3, 1799 in Oct., 1797. Mar. 4, 1799 do First Wed'y Mar. 3, 1805 in May, 1801 Mar. 4, 1805 do Last Mond. Mar. 3, 1811 in Oct., 1807.	By Legislature, to succeed J. Stanlon. Resigned in 1797. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Bradford, re- signed. By Legi-ature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1801. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Green, re- signed. By Legislature, to succeed C. Ellery. Resigned in 1807. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Fenner, re- signed.
VIII. IX. X. XI.	1803-05 1805-07 1807-09 1809-11	James Fenner do Elisha Matthewson do do	Mar. 3, 1811 do do do do	

XII.	1811-13	Jeremiah B. Howell	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed E. Mathewson.
XIII.	1813-15	do.	do.	do.	
XIV.	1815-17	do.	do.	do.	
XV.	1817-19	James Burrill	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed J. B. Howell.
XVI.	1819-21	do.	do.	do.	Died December 25, 1820.
		Nehemiah R. Knight	Jan. 9, 1821	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Burrill, deceased.
		do.	do.	do.	
XVII.	1821-23	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVIII.	1823-25	do.	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	
XIX.	1825-27	do.	do.	do.	
XX.	1827-29	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXI.	1829-31	do.	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
XXII.	1831-33	do.	do.	do.	
XXIII.	1833-35	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV.	1835-37	do.	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
XXV.	1837-39	do.	do.	do.	
XXVI.	1839-41	do.	do.	do.	
XXVII.	1841-43	James F. Simmons	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed N. R. Knight.
XXVIII.	1843-45	do.	do.	do.	
XXIX.	1845-47	do.	do.	do.	
XXX.	1847-49	John H. Clarke	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed J. F. Simmons.
XXXI.	1849-51	do.	do.	do.	
XXXII.	1851-53	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIII.	1853-55	Philip Allen	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed J. H. Clarke.
XXXIV.	1855-57	do.	do.	do.	
XXXV.	1857-59	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVI.	1859-61	Henry B. Anthony	Mar. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed P. Allen.
XXXVII.	1861-63	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVIII.	1863-65	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIX.	1865-67	do.	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL.	1867-69	do.	do.	do.	
XLI.	1869-71	do.	do.	do.	
XLII.	1871-73	do.	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIII.	1873-75	do.	do.	do.	
XLIV.	1875-77	do.	do.	do.	
XLV.	1877-79	do.	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI.	1879-81	do.	do.	do.	
XLVII.	1881-83	do.	do.	do.	
XLVIII.	1883-85	W. P. Sheffield	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died Sept. 2, 1884.
		do.	Nov. 10, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of H. B. Anthony, deceased.
		Jonathan Chace	Jan. 20, 1885	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. B. Anthony, deceased.
XLIX.	1885-87	do.	do.	do.	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.
SOUTH CAROLINA.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
I. 1789-91	Pierce Butler	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
II. 1791-93	do	do	do	
III. 1793-95	do	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	Resigned in 1796.
	John Hunter	Dec. 8, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Butler, re- signed.
V. 1797-99	do	do	do	Resigned in 1798.
	Charles Pinckney	Dec. 4, 1798	Mar. 3, 1799	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of John Hunter, re- signed.
VI. 1799-1801	do	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VII. 1801-03	do	do	do	Resigned in 1801.
	Thomas Sumpter	Dec. 3, 1801	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of C. Pinckney, re- signed.
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	
IX. 1805-07	do	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	
XI. 1807-11	do	do	do	
	John Taylor	Dec. 19, 1810	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned in 1810.
	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of T. Sumpter, re- signed.
XII. 1811-13	do	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do	
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	
	William Smith	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1816.
XV. 1817-19	do	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Taylor, resigned.
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	Robert Young Hayne	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	do	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	Resigned in 1832.
	John C. Calhoun	Dec. 12, 1832	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Y. Hayne, re- signed.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	

XXIV. 1857-37	do	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	
XXVII. 1841-43	Daniel Elliott Huger	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1842.
		Dec. 15, 1842	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. C. Calhoun, resigned.
1843-45	do	do	do	Resigned in 1845
	John C. Calhoun	Dec. 26, 1845	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. E. Huger, resigned.
1845-47	do	do	do	
1847-49	do	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
1849-51	Franklin H. Elmore	do	do	Died March 31, 1850.
		April 11, 1850		By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. C. Calhoun. Died May 20, 1850.
	Robert W. Barnwell	June 4, 1850		By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. C. Calhoun.
	R. Barnwell Rhett	Dec. 18, 1850	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. C. Calhoun, deceased.
1851-53	do	do	do	Resigned in 1852.
	William F. Desaussure	May 10, 1852	Nov. 20, 1852	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of R. B. Rhett.
1853-55	do	Nov. 20, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of R. B. Rhett.
1855-57	Josiah J. Evans	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. B. Rhett, resigned.
1857-59	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed W. F. Desaussure.
	Arthur P. Hayne	May 11, 1858	Dec. 2, 1858	Died May 6, 1858.
		do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. J. Evans.
1859-61	James Chestnut, jr.	Dec. 4, 1858	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. J. Evans, deceased.
1861-63	Vacant	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Senate November 10, 1860.
1863-65	do			State unrepresented in this class from November 10, 1860, to June 25, 1868, because of the Civil War.
1865-67	do			
1867-69	Thomas J. Robertson	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1865.
1869-71	do	do	do	
1871-73	do	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
1873-75	do	do	do	
1875-77	do	do	do	
1877-79	M. C. Butler	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed T. J. Robertson.
1879-81	do	do	do	
1881-83	do	do	do	
1883-85	do	do	do	
1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
1887-89	do	do	do	
1889-91	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
I. 1789-91	Ralph Izard	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
II. 1791-93	do	do	do	
III. 1793-95	do	do	do	
IV. 1795-97	Jacob Read	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	By Legislature, to succeed R. Izard.
V. 1797-99	do	do	do	
VI. 1799-1801	do	do	do	
VII. 1801-03	John Ewing Colhoun	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to succeed J. Read. Died Nov. 3, 1802.
VIII. 1803-05	Pierce Butler	Nov. —, 1802	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. E. Colhoun. Resigned in 1804.
IX. 1805-07	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of P. Butler, resigned.
X. 1807-09	John Gaillard	Dec. 6, 1804	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI. 1809-11	do	do	do	
XII. 1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do	
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	
XV. 1817-19	do	do	do	
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX. 1825-27	William Harper	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	Mar. 8, 1826	Nov. 29, 1826	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. Gaillard.
	do	Nov. 29, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Gaillard, deceased.
XX. 1827-29	William Smith	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII. 1831-33	Stephen D. Miller	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed W. Smith.
XXIII. 1833-35	do	do	do	Resigned in 1833.
	William C. Preston	Nov. 26, 1833	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed S. D. Miller, resigned.
XXIV. 1837-39	do	do	do	
XXV. 1839-41	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVI. 1841-43	do	do	do	Resigned in 1842.

XXVIII. XXIX.	1843-45 1845-47	George McDuffie	Dec. —, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. C. Preston, resigned.
		do	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXX. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV.	1847-49 1849-51 1851-53 1853-55 1855-57 1857-59	Andrew P. Butler	Dec. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned in 1846. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. McDuffie, resigned.
		do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI. XXXVII.	1859-61 1861-63	James H. Hammond	Dec. 7, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died May 25, 1857. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. P. Butler, deceased.
		Vacant	do	do	Retired from the Senate November 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from November 11, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of the Civil War.
XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL.	1863-65 1865-67 1867-69	Frederick A. Sawyer	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1867.
XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV. XLV. XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX.	1869-71 1871-73 1873-75 1875-77 1877-79 1879-81 1881-83 1883-85 1885-87	John J. Patterson	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	By Legislature, to succeed F. A. Sawyer.
		do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. J. Patterson.
		Wade Hampton	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
		do	do	do	
		do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	

TENNESSEE.

CLASS I.

IV. V.	1795-97 1797-99	William Cocke	Aug. 2, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	By Governor, to fill vacancy by reason of no election.
		do	April 22, 1797	Sept. 26, 1797	By Legislature, to succeed W. Cocke.
		Andrew Jackson	Sept. 26, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned April, 1798. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Jackson, signed.
		Daniel Smith	Oct. 6, 1798	Dec. 12, 1798	
VI. 1799-1801		Joseph Anderson	Dec. 12, 1798	Mar. 3, 1803	
		do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
VII. 1801-03	Joseph Anderson	Dec. 12, 1798	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
VIII. 1803-05	do	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
IX. 1805-07	do	do	do	
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	
XI. 1809-11	do	Mar. 4, 1809	April 11, 1809	By Governor, to fill vacancy by reason of no election.
XII. 1811-13	do	April 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do	
XIV. 1815-17	George W. Campbell	Oct. 10, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to succeed J. Anderson.
XV. 1817-19	do	do	do	Resigned in 1818.
	John Henry Eaton	Sept. 5, 1818	Oct. 9, 1819	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of G. W. Campbell.
XVI. 1819-21	do	Oct. 9, 1819	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. W. Campbell, resigned.
XVII. 1821-23	do	Sept. 27, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX. 1827-29	do	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXI. 1829-31	do	do	do	Resigned in 1829.
	Felix Grundy	Oct. 19, 1829	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. H. Eaton, resigned.
XXII. 1831-33	do	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV. 1835-37	Felix Grundy	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned in 1838.
XXV. 1837-39	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Grundy.
	Ephraim H. Foster	Sept. 17, 1838	Mar. 3, 1839	
XXVI. 1839-41	Felix Grundy	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Foster.
	Alfred O. P. Nicholson	Dec. 25, 1840	Oct. 17, 1843	Died Dec. 9, 1840.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by death of F. Grundy.
XXVIII. 1843-45	Ephraim H. Foster	Oct. 17, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of F. Grundy, deceased.
XXIX. 1845-47	Hopkins L. Turney	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed E. H. Foster.

XXX. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXVIII.	187-49 189-51 189-53 189-55 189-57 189-59 189-61 189-63 189-65	do do James C. Jones do do Andrew Johnson do do do	do do Mar. 4, 1851 do do Mar. 4, 1857 do do do	do do Mar. 3, 1857 do do Mar. 3, 1863 do do do	By Legislature, to succeed H. L. Turney. By Legislature, to succeed J. C. Jones. State unrepresented from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1865, because of the Civil War. By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1863. By Legislature, to succeed D. T. Patterson. By Legislature, to succeed W. G. Brownlow. Died July 31, 1875. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. Johnson. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Johnson, deceased. By Legislature, to succeed J. E. Bailey.
XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV.	1867-69 1869-71 1871-73 1873-75 1875-77	David T. Patterson do William G. Brownlow do do Andrew Johnson	Mar. 4, 1865 do Mar. 4, 1869 do do Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1869 do Mar. 3, 1875 do do Mar. 3, 1881	
XLV. XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. XLIX.	1877-79 1879-81 1881-83 1883-85 1885-87	David M. Key James E. Bailey do do Howell E. Jackson do do	Aug. 18, 1875 Jan. 20, 1877 do do Mar. 4, 1881 do do	Jan. 20, 1877 Mar. 3, 1881 do do Mar. 3, 1887 do do	
IV. V.	1795-97 1797-99	William Blount do Joseph Anderson	Aug. 2, 1796 Sept. 26, 1797	Mar. 3, 1799 Mar. 3, 1799	Expelled from the Senate. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Blount, expelled. By Legislature, to succeed J. Anderson.
VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.	1799-01 1801-03 1803-05 1805-07 1807-09 1809-11	William Cocke do do Daniel Smith do do do	Mar. 4, 1799 do do Mar. 4, 1805 do do do	Mar. 3, 1805 do do Mar. 3, 1811 do do do	
XII.	1811-13	Jenkins Whiteside do do George W. Campbell	April 11, 1809 Mar. 4, 1811 Oct. 8, 1811	Mar. 3, 1811 Mar. 3, 1817 Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1809. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Smith, resigned. By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1811. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Whiteside, resigned. Resigned in 1814. By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of G. W. Campbell.
XIII.	1813-15	do Jesse Wharton	do Mar. 17, 1814	do Oct. 10, 1815	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XIV. 1815-17	John Williams.....	Oct. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of G. W. Campbell, resigned.
XV. 1817-19	do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Oct. 2, 1817	By the Governor, in recess of the Legislature.
XVI. 1819-21	do.....	Oct. 2, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVII. 1821-23	do.....	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to succeed J. Williams.
XIX. 1825-27	do.....	do	do	Resigned in 1825.
	Hugh Lawson White.....	Oct. 28, 1825	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. Jackson, resigned.
XX. 1827-29	do.....	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	do.....	do	do	
XXIII. 1833-35	do.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIV. 1835-37	do.....	do	do	
XXV. 1837-39	do.....	do	do	
XXVI. 1839-41	do.....	do	do	
	Alexander Anderson.....	Jan. 27, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned in 1840.
XXVII. 1841-43	Spencer Jarnagin.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of H. L. White, resigned.
XXVIII. 1843-45	do.....	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed A. Anderson.
XXIX. 1845-47	do.....	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	John Bell.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed S. Jarnagin.
XXXI. 1849-51	do.....	do	do	
XXXII. 1851-53	do.....	do	do	
XXXIII. 1853-55	do.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIV. 1855-57	do.....	do	do	
XXXV. 1857-59	do.....	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed J. Bell.
XXXVII. 1861-63	Vacant.....			Retired from the Senate March 3, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from March 3, 1861, to March 4, 1865, because of the Civil War.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do.....			
XXXIX. 1865-67	Joseph S. Fowler.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature.
XL. 1867-69	do.....	do	do	

1869-71	do	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed J. S. Fowler.
XLII	Henry Cooper	do	do	
XLIII	do	do	do	
1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV	do	do	do	
1875-77	Isham G. Harris	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed H. Cooper.
XLV	do	do	do	
1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI	do	do	do	
1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII	do	do	do	
1881-83	do	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII	do	do	do	
1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX	do	do	do	

TEXAS.

CLASS I.

1845-47	Thomas J. Rusk	Feb. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1851	
1847-49	do	do	do	
XXX	do	do	do	
1849-51	do	do	do	
XXXI	do	do	do	
1851-53	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII	do	do	do	
1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIII	do	do	do	
1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXIV	do	do	do	
1857-59	J. P. Henderson	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died July 29, 1857.
XXXV	do	Nov. 9, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed T. J. Rusk, deceased. Died June 4, 1858.
	Matthias Ward	Sept. 27, 1858	Dec. 5, 1859	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. P. Henderson.
XXXVI	Lewis T. Wigfall	Dec. 5, 1859	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. P. Henderson, deceased. Retired from the Senate July 11, 1861, to State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to March 30, 1870, because of the Civil War.
1859-61	Vacant	do	do	
XXXVII	do	do	do	
1861-63	do	do	do	
1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXVIII	do	do	do	
1865-67	do	do	do	
XXXIX	do	do	do	
1867-69	J. W. Flannagan	Mar. 30, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning March 4, 1869.
XL	do	do	do	
1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII	do	do	do	
1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII	do	do	do	
1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV	Samuel Bell Maxey	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Flannagan.
1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV	do	do	do	
1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI	do	do	do	
1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII	do	do	do	
1881-83	do	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII	do	do	do	
1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX	do	do	do	
1885-87	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TEXAS—Continued.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXIX 1845-47	Samuel Houston.....	Feb. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXX 1847-49	do.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
XXXI 1849-51	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII 1851-53	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXXIII 1853-55	do.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature, to succeed S. Houston. Retired from the Senate July 11, 1861, State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to March 30, 1870, because of the Civil War.
XXXIV 1855-57	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXXV 1857-59	John Hemphill.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1865.
XXXVI 1859-61	do.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
XXXVII 1861-63	Vacant.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVIII 1863-65	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XXXIX 1865-67	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed M. C. Hamilton.
XL 1867-69	Morgan C. Hamilton.....	Mar. 30, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	
XLI 1869-71	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLII 1871-73	do.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
XLIII 1873-75	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed M. C. Hamilton.
XLIV 1875-77	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XLV 1877-79	Richard Coke.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI 1879-81	do.....	do.....	do.....	
XLVII 1881-83	do.....	do.....	do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII 1883-85	do.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
XLIX 1885-87	do.....	do.....	do.....	

VERMONT.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
II. 1791-91	Moses Robinson.....	Oct. 17, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1796.
III. 1791-95	do.....	do.....	do.....	
IV. 1795-97	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	

V.	1797-99	Israel Tichenor ..	Oct. 18, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of Moses Robinson, resigned.
		do	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned Oct. 17, 1797.
		Nathaniel Chipman ..	Oct. 17, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. Tichenor, resigned.
	1799-1801	do	do	do	
VI.	1801-03	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed N. Chipman.
VII.	1803-05	Isaac Smith ..	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
VIII.	1805-07	do	do	do	
IX.	1807-09	do	do	do	
X.		Jonathan Robinson	Oct. 10, 1807	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned in 1807.
	1809-11	do	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. Smith, resigned.
XI.	1811-13	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XII.	1813-15	do	do	do	
XIII.	1815-17	Isaac Tichenor	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
XIV.	1817-19	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed J. Robinson.
XV.	1819-21	do	do	do	
XVI.	1821-23	Horatio Seymour	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed I. Tichenor.
XVII.	1823-25	do	do	do	
XVIII.	1825-27	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XIX.	1827-29	do	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	
XX.	1829-31	do	do	do	
XXI.	1831-33	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed H. Seymour.
XXII.	1833-35	Benjamin Swift	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
XXIII.	1835-37	do	do	do	
XXIV.	1837-39	do	do	do	
XXV.	1839-41	Samuel S. Phelps	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed B. Swift.
XXVI.	1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVII.	1843-45	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVIII.	1845-47	do	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
XXIX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXX.	1849-51	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed S. S. Phelps
XXXI.	1851-53	Solomon Foot	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXXII.	1853-55	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIII.	1855-57	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
XXXIV.	1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1859-61	do	do	do	
XXXVI.	1861-63	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVII.	1863-65	do	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
XXXVIII.	1865-67	George F. Edmunds	Apr. 3, 1866	Oct. 21, 1866	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXIX.		do	Oct. 24, 1866	Mar. 3, 1869	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by death of S. Foote.
		do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Foot, deceased.
		do	do	do	
		do	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
		do	do	do	
		do	do	do	
		do	do	do	
	1867-69	do	do	do	
XL.	1869-71	do	do	do	
XLI.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLII.	1873-75	do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VERMONT—Continued

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XLIV. 1875-77	George F. Edmunds.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLV. 1877-79	do.....	do	do	do
XLVI. 1879-81	do.....	do	do	do
XLVII. 1881-83	do.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1883-85	do.....	do	do	do
XLIX. 1885-87	do.....	do	do	do
CLASS 3.				
II. 1791-93	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Oct. 17, 1791	Mar. 3, 1795	
III. 1793-95	do.....	do	do	
IV. 1795-97	Elijah Paine.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	By Legislature, to succeed S. R. Bradley.
V. 1797-99	do.....	do	do	
VI. 1799-1801	do.....	do	do	
VII. 1801-03	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Oct. 15, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	By Legislature, to succeed E. Paine.
VIII. 1803-05	do.....	do	do	
IX. 1805-07	do.....	do	do	
X. 1807-09	do.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XI. 1809-11	do.....	do	do	
XII. 1811-13	do.....	do	do	
XIII. 1813-15	Dudley Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	By Legislature, to succeed S. R. Bradley.
XIV. 1815-17	do.....	do	do	
XV. 1817-19	James Fisk.....	Nov. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1817. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of D. Chase, resigned.
	William A. Palmer.....	Oct. 20, 1818	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1818. By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Fisk, resigned.
	do.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVI. 1819-21	do.....	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	do.....	do	do	
XVIII. 1823-25	do.....	do	do	
XIX. 1825-27	Dudley Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By Legislature, to succeed W. A. Palmer.
XX. 1827-29	do.....	do	do	
XXI. 1829-31	do.....	do	do	
XXII. 1831-33	Samuel Premiss.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	By Legislature, to succeed D. Chase.
XXIII. 1833-35	do.....	do	do	
XXIV. 1835-37	do.....	do	do	

XXV. 1837-39	do	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVI. 1839-41	do	do	do	Resigned in 1842.
XXVII. 1841-43	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of S. Prentiss.
	Samuel C. Crafts	April 23, 1842	Oct. 26, 1842	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. Prentiss, resigned.
	do	Oct. 26, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	By Legislature, to succeed S. C. Crafts.
XXVIII. 1843-45	William Upham	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
XXIX. 1845-47	do	do	do	
XXX. 1847-49	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXI. 1849-51	do	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died January 14, 1853.
XXXII. 1851-53	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. Upham.
	Samuel S. Phelps	Jan. 17, 1853	Mar. 4, 1854	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Upham, deceased.
XXXIII. 1853-55	Lawrence Brainerd	Oct. 14, 1854	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed L. Brainerd.
XXXIV. 1855-57	Jacob Collamer	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
XXXV. 1857-59	do	do	do	
XXXVI. 1859-61	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVII. 1861-63	do	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
XXXVIII. 1863-65	do	do	do	
XXXIX. 1865-67	do	do	do	Died November 8, 1865.
	Luke P. Poland	Nov. 21, 1865	Oct. 26, 1866	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. Collamer.
	do	Oct. 24, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Collamer, deceased.
XL. 1867-69	Justin S. Morrill	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	By Legislature, to succeed L. P. Poland.
XLI. 1869-71	do	do	do	
XLII. 1871-73	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIII. 1873-75	do	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
XLIV. 1875-77	do	do	do	
XLV. 1877-79	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI. 1879-81	do	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
XLVII. 1881-83	do	do	do	
XLVIII. 1883-85	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLIX. 1885-87	do	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	

VIRGINIA.

CLASS I.

I.	1789-91	William Grayson	Mar. 4, 1789	Died March 12, 1790.
		John Walker	Mar. 31, 1790	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. Grayson.
			Nov. 9, 1790	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

CLASS 1—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
II. 1791-93	James Monroe	Nov. 9, 1790	Mar. 3, 1791	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. Grayson, de- ceased.
III. 1793-95	do	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	do	do	do	Resigned in 1794.
	Stevens T. Mason	Nov. 18, 1794	Mar. 3, 1797	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Monroe, re- signed.
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
V. 1797-99	do	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	
VI. 1799-1801	do	do	do	
VII. 1801-03	do	do	do	
VIII. 1803-05	do	do	do	
	John Taylor	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died May 10, 1803.
	do	June 4, 1803	Dec. 7, 1803	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of S. T. Mason.
	Abraham B. Venable	Dec. 7, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of S. T. Mason, de- ceased. Resigned in 1804.
	William B. Giles	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of A. B. Venable.
	Andrew Moore	Dec. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. B. Venable, resigned.
IX. 1805-07	do	do	do	
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	
XI. 1809-11	Richard Brent	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	By Legislature, to succeed A. Moore.
XII. 1811-13	do	do	do	
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do	
	James Barbour	Jan. 2, 1815	Mar. 3, 1815	Died in 1815.
	do	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. Brent, de- ceased.
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XV. 1817-19	do	do	do	
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	
XVII. 1821-23	do	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	do	do	
XIX. 1825-27	do	do	do	Resigned in 1825.
	John Randolph	Dec. 9, 1825	Mar. 3, 1827	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Barbour, re- signed.

XX.	1827-29	John Tyler	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	By Legislature, to succeed J. Randolph.
XXI.	1829-31	do	do	do	
XXII.	1831-33	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXIII.	1833-35	do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned in 1836.
XXIV.	1835-37	William C. Rives	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Tyler, resigned.
XXV.	1837-39	do	do	do	
XXVI.	1839-41	do	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXVII.	1841-43	do	do	do	
XXVIII.	1843-45	do	do	do	
XXIX.	1845-47	Isaac S. Pennybacker	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to succeed W. C. Rives. Died January 12, 1847.
		James M. Mason	Jan. 21, 1847	Mar. 3, 1851	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of I. S. Pennybacker, deceased.
XXX.	1847-49	do	do	do	
XXXI.	1849-51	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXII.	1851-53	do	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXXIII.	1853-55	do	do	do	
XXXIV.	1855-57	do	do	do	
XXXV.	1857-59	do	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXVI.	1859-61	do	do	do	Retired from the Senate March 28, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from March 28, 1861, to July 9, 1861, because of the Civil War.
XXXVII.	1861-63	Waitman T. Willey	July 9, 1861	Mar. 3, 1863	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. M. Mason, retired.
XXXVIII.	1863-65	Samuel J. Bowden	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	By Legislature, to succeed W. T. Willey. Died January 2, 1864.
XXXIX.	1865-67	Vacant	do	do	State unrepresented from January 2, 1864, to January 26, 1870.
XL.	1867-69	do	do	do	
XL.	1869-71	John F. Lewis	Jan. 26, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1869.
XLII.	1871-73	do	do	do	
XLIII.	1873-75	do	do	do	
XLIV.	1875-77	Robert E. Withers	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed J. F. Lewis.
XLV.	1877-79	do	do	do	
XLVI.	1879-81	do	do	do	
XLVII.	1881-83	William Mahone	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed R. E. Withers.
XLVIII.	1883-85	do	do	do	
XLIX.	1885-87	do	do	do	
CLASS 2.					
I.	1789-91	Richard Henry Lee	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned in 1792.
		do	do	do	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

CLASS 2—Continued.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
II. 1791-93	John Taylor.....	Oct. 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1793	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. H. Lee, re- signed.
III. 1793-95	do	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1794.
	Henry Fitzewell.....	Nov. 18, 1794	Mar. 3, 1799	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Taylor, re- signed.
IV. 1795-97	do	do	do	Died in 1799.
V. 1797-99	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed H. Tazewell, deceased.
VI. 1799-1801	Wilson C. Nicholas.....	Dec. 5, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in 1804.
VII. 1801-03	do	do	do	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. C. Nicholas.
VIII. 1803-05	Andrew Moore.....	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. C. Nicholas, resigned.
	William B. Giles.....	Dec. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1805	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
IX. 1805-07	do	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
X. 1807-09	do	do	do	Resigned in 1815.
XI. 1809-11	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. B. Giles, re- signed.
XII. 1811-13	do	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	By Legislature, to succeed A. T. Mason.
XIII. 1813-15	do	do	do	Resigned in 1819.
XIV. 1815-17	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. W. Eppes, re- signed.
	Armistead T. Mason.....	Jan. 3, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1822.
XV. 1817-19	John W. Eppes.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Pleasants, re- signed.
XVI. 1819-21	do	do	do	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
	James Pleasants.....	Dec. 10, 1819	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned in 1824.
XVII. 1821-23	do	do	do	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Pleasants, re- signed.
	John Taylor.....	Dec. 18, 1822	Mar. 3, 1823	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Died August 20, 1824.
XVIII. 1823-25	do	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of J. Taylor, de- ceased.
	Littleton W. Tazewell.....	Dec. 7, 1824	Mar. 3, 1829	
XIX 1825-27	do	do	do	
XX 1827-29	do	do	do	

XXI. 1829-31	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXII. 1831-33	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Resigned in 1832.
	W. C. Rives	Dec. 11, 1832	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of L. W. Tazewell, resigned.
XXIII. 1833-35	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Resigned in 1834.
	Benjamin W. Leigh	Feb. 27, 1834	Mar. 3, 1835	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of W. C. Rives, resigned.
XXIV. 1835-37	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Resigned in 1836.
	Richard E. Parker	Dec. 12, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of B. W. Leigh, resigned.
XXV. 1837-39	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Resigned in 1837.
	William H. Roane	Mar. 14, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. E. Parker, resigned.
XXVI. 1839-41	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	By Legislature, to succeed W. H. Roane.
XXVII. 1841-43	William S. Archer	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
XXVIII. 1843-45	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XXIX. 1845-47	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XXX. 1847-49	Robert M. T. Hunter	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	By Legislature, to succeed W. S. Archer.
XXXI. 1849-51	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XXXII. 1851-53	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XXXIII. 1853-55	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	By Legislature to succeed himself.
XXXIV. 1855-57	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XXXV. 1857-59	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XXXVI. 1859-61	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
XXXVII. 1861-63	John S. Carlile	July 9, 1861	Mar. 3, 1865	By Legislature, to succeed himself. Retired from the Senate March 28, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from March 28, 1861, to July 9, 1861, because of the Civil War.
XXXVIII. 1863-65	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of R. M. T. Hunter, retired.
XXXIX. 1865-67	Vacant	.....do.....	.....do.....	State unrepresented from March 4, 1865, to January 26, 1870, because of the Civil War.
XL. 1867-69	.....do.....	Jan. 26, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning March 4, 1865.
XLI. 1869-71	John W. Johnston	.....do.....	.....do.....	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLII. 1871-73	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
XLIII. 1873-75	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XLIV. 1875-77	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XLV. 1877-79	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVI. 1879-81	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XLVII. 1881-83	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
XLVIII. 1883-85	Harrison H. Riddleberger	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed J. W. Johnston.
XLIX. 1885-87	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Names of Senators.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
XXXVIII. 1863 65	Peter G. Van Winkle.....	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
XXXIX. 1865 67	do.....	do	do	
XL. 1867 69	do.....	do	do	
XLII. 1869 71	Arthur I. Boreman.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By Legislature, to succeed P. G. Van Winkle.
XLIII. 1871 73	do.....	do	do	
XLIV. 1873 75	do.....	do	do	
XLV. 1875 77	Allen T. Caperton.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to succeed A. I. Boreman. Died July 26, 1876.
	Samuel Price.....	Aug. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1877	By Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. T. Caperton.
	Frank Hereford.....	Jan. 26, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of A. T. Caperton, deceased.
XLV. 1877 79	do.....	do	do	
XLVI. 1879 81	do.....	do	do	
XLVII. 1881 83	Johnson N. Camden.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	By Legislature, to succeed F. Hereford.
XLVIII. 1883 85	do.....	do	do	
XLIX. 1885 87	do.....	do	do	

CLASS 2.

XXXVIII. 1863 65	Waitman T. Willey.....	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1865	
XXXIX. 1865 67	do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XL. 1867 69	do.....	do	do	
XLII. 1869 71	do.....	do	do	
XLIII. 1871 73	Henry G. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	By Legislature, to succeed W. T. Willey.
XLIV. 1873 75	do.....	do	do	
XLV. 1875 77	do.....	do	do	
XLVI. 1877 79	do.....	do	do	
XLVII. 1879 81	do.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XLVIII. 1881 83	do.....	do	do	
XLIX. 1883 85	John E. Kenna.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	By Legislature, to succeed H. G. Davis.
XLIX. 1885 87	do.....	do	do	

WISCONSIN.

CLASS I.

1847-49	Henry Dodge.	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1851	
XXX.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
1849-51	do.	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
XXXI.	do.	do.	do.	
1851-53	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed H. Dodge.
XXXII.	do.	do.	do.	
1853-55	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1855-57	James R. Doolittle	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
XXXIV.	do.	do.	do.	
1857-59	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
XXXV.	do.	do.	do.	
1859-61	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVI.	do.	do.	do.	
1861-63	do.	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
XXXVII.	do.	do.	do.	
1863-65	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1865-67	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIX.	do.	do.	do.	
1867-69	Matthew H. Carpenter	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
XL.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed J. R. Doolittle.
1869-71	do.	do.	do.	
XLI.	do.	do.	do.	
1871-73	do.	do.	do.	
XLII.	do.	do.	do.	
1873-75	do.	do.	do.	
XLIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1875-77	Angus Cameron	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
XLIV.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed M. H. Carpenter.
1877-79	do.	do.	do.	
XLV.	do.	do.	do.	
1879-81	do.	do.	do.	
XLVI.	do.	do.	do.	
1881-83	Philetus Sawyer	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
XLVII.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed A. Cameron.
1883-85	do.	do.	do.	
XLVIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1885-87	do.	do.	do.	
XLIX.	do.	do.	do.	
CLASS 3.				
1847-49	Isaac P. Walker	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	
XXX.	do.	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
1849-51	do.	do.	do.	
XXXI.	do.	do.	do.	
1851-53	do.	do.	do.	
XXXII.	do.	do.	do.	
1853-55	Charles Durkee.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
XXXIII.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed I. P. Walker.
1855-57	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIV.	do.	do.	do.	
1857-59	do.	do.	do.	
XXXV.	do.	do.	do.	
1859-61	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVI.	do.	do.	do.	
1861-63	Timothy O. Howe	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
XXXVII.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature to succeed G. Durkee.
1863-65	do.	do.	do.	
XXXVIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1865-67	do.	do.	do.	
XXXIX.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed himself.
1867-69	do.	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
XL.	do.	do.	do.	
1869-71	do.	do.	do.	
XLI.	do.	do.	do.	
1871-73	do.	do.	do.	
XLII.	do.	do.	do.	
1873-75	do.	do.	do.	
XLIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1875-77	do.	do.	do.	
XLIV.	do.	do.	do.	
1877-79	do.	do.	do.	
XLV.	do.	do.	do.	
1879-81	Matthew H. Carpenter	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
XLVI.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed T. O. Howe. Died Feb. 24, 1881.
1881-83	Angus Cameron	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1885	By Legislature, to fill unexpired term of M. H. Carpenter, deceased.
XLVII.	do.	do.	do.	
1883-85	do.	do.	do.	
XLVIII.	do.	do.	do.	
1885-87	John C. Spooner	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
XLIX.	do.	do.	do.	By Legislature, to succeed A. Cameron.

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